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Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Numol, Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.
Sister Lauras Infant Food Co.
Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ltd.
Wander, A., Ltd.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Woolley Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Foot Appliances
Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Fuller's Earth
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Fumigators
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Glycerin
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Glycerophosphates
Anglo-American Pharm. Co.

Grease Remover
Perkin & Co., Ltd.

Grinders, Drug, &c.
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.

**Grinding
Machinery**
Hardy Pat. Pick Co., Ltd.

Gripe Water
Woodward, W., Ltd.

Gums
Fink, F., & Co.
Kidston, W. M., & Co.

Hair Dyes
Harker, G.R., Stagg & Morgan

Hair Preparations
Alexandre, L.
Blackie, Robert
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harrison, G. W.
Lindner, M.
Osborne, Garrett & Co.
Rohrare's Aureoline
Sangers

**Hand Carts,
Trucks, &c.**
Crewe & Co.

Hat Cleaners
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Milner, Chemical Co.
Senier, Alfred, & Co.

Hat Dyes
Whitaker & Co.

Herbs
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

**Homeopathic
Medicines**
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

Horse Remedies
Harvey & Co. (Duhlin), Ltd.

Hot Air Douches
Ward & Goldstone

Hotels
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

Hot Water Bottles
Berliner, Arthur
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Finnian, Pottery & Cheavins
Filter Co., Ltd.

**Magnesia and
Preps.**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Finnian, Pottery & Cheavins
Filter Co., Ltd.

Organic Solvents
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.

Hydrogen Peroxide
May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tyre, T., & Co., Ltd.

Hypnotics
Widemann, Broicher & Co., Ltd.

Hypophosphites
May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Tyre, T., & Co., Ltd.

Ink, Dichroic
Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Ink Powder
Webster, T., & Co.

Insecticides
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, F., & Co., Ltd.

Insect Powder
Danys Virus, Ltd.
Keating, Thomas
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raimes, Sons & Co.

Insurance
London & Midland Insurance
Co., Ltd.

Iodides
Morson, T., & Son

**Junket
Preparations**
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.

Lanoline
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Lard
Ewen, J., & Sons

Lavender Oil
Alleu, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Jakson, John, & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Lavender Water
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

Lecithin
Chem. Works "Victoria"

Lemonade Powder
Greenwich Lemonade Co.

Ligatures
Seabury & Johnson

**Lime Juice and
Cordial**
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

**Linseed, Crushed,
&c.**
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Lints
Liverpool Lint Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Liquorice Juice
Apollo
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Droguerie & Hulleries Anversoises, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Solaazzi

Lithia Salts
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
The Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Loofahs
Hall Forster & Co., Ltd.
Internal Sponge Importers, Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Swales, Thomas

Lozenges
Blyton, Astley & Co.
Cartwright, W. B., Ltd.
Denoual, Jules, & Co.
Guest, Thos., & Co.
Jackson, Ernest, & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raimes & Co.
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

**Machinery,
Pharmaceutical**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Stars, Ltd.
Frogrove Machinery Co., Ltd.
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Griffin, John J., & Sons, Ltd.
Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper, Ltd.
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

**Magnesia and
Preps.**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Finnian, Pottery & Cheavins
Filter Co., Ltd.

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Finnian, Pottery & Cheavins
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**Malt Extract and
Props.**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calder, James, & Co., Ltd.
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.
Curling, Geo., Wyman & Co.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Pascal, James, Ltd.
Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Pascal, James, Ltd.
Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

**Malt Extract and
Props.**
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd

Sodium and Salt
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.**Razors**
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Wright, Archd. J., Ltd.

Rennet Essence
~ Powder, &c.

Corriner-Marshall, Ltd.

Resins and Resinoids
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Forsorn, T., & Son
Tansom, W., & Son, Ltd.
muth, T. & H., Ltd.**Respirators**
immer & Co.**Rubber Goods**
Berliner, ArthurBurgen, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Pompkins, J., Ltd.
Varne, W., & Co., Ltd.**Rubber Stamps**
tichford, C. D.**Saccharin**
accharin Corporation, Ltd.**Santonin**
muth, B. A., & Co.**Saponin**
ield, C. W.**Scientific Apparatus**
erken, Son & Co., Ltd.
llischer, J.
eynolds & Branson, Ltd.**Sea Salt**
idman & Son, Ltd.**Seed Dressing**
awker, Arthur E.
omlinson & Hayward, Ltd.**Seeds**
otter & Clarke, Ltd.**Serums and Antitoxins**
llen & Hanburys, Ltd.
urroughs Wellcome & Co., Ltd.
vans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
arke, Davis & Co.
illcox, Jozzeau & Co.**Shampoo Powders**
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.**Shares**
McAdam & Tuckness**Sheep Dips**
Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.**Shop Fittings**Ayerton-Graham, Ltd.
Cook, George

Evanssons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Edmonds, A., & Co., Ltd.

Farey & Co.

Grant, D.

Hicks, Philip & Sheldon, Ltd.

Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Mills, H.

Parnall & Sons

Eddock & Co.

Sangers

Wood, Vincent

Shoulder Straps

Wood, Vincent

Signs, Electric, &c.

Universal Sign Works

Silverware Toilet Goods

Scott, Adolph

Soap-making Plant

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Soaps, Toilet, &c.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Armour & Co., Ltd.

Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.

Bronny, H., & Co., Ltd.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

Cheserehong Manf. Co.

Christy, Thos., & Co.

Cox, J. & Co., Ltd.

Erasmic Co., Ltd.

Eucryl, Ltd.

Evanssons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Faundling, F. H., & Co.

Field, J. C. & J., Ltd.

Fulford, C. E., Ltd.

Harrison, G. W.

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Lescol Perfumery Co.

McDonalds, Ltd.

Perry, F., Ltd.

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Resinol Chemical Co.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Sodium Bicarbonate

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Stoppers

Nestle, F. A., & Co.

Spruce Beer

Hoehson, Joseph, & Son

Starch

Corn Products Co., Ltd.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Still

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Fosters, F. A., & Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Carnegie Bros.

Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.

Barton Gibbs Co.

Gibson Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Gimber, W., & Co.

Haynes, G. & Co.

Liverpool Lint Co.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Marvel Company.

Masen Bros. & Chapman

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts, & Co., Ltd.

Quelch, H. C., & Co.

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

Spectacles

Darton, F., & Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Spermaceti

Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.

Sphygmometers

Hicks, James J.

Spices (Ground)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Spirits of Wine

Burrough, J., Ltd.

Calder, James, & Co., Ltd.

Preston's Liverpool Distillery

Co., Ltd.

Sponges

Internl. Sponge Importers, Ltd.

Sprays

Benton & Stone, Ltd.

Burke, Warren, Ridgley, Ltd.

Haworth, Thos., & Co.

Marvel Company.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Parke, Davis & Co.

Sangers

Toogood, Wm., Ltd.

Sprinkler Corks

Betts, Co., Ltd.

Spruce Beer

Hoehson, Joseph, & Son

Starch

Corn Products Co., Ltd.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

Stills

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Fosters, F. A., & Co.

Stopper Co.

Stoppers

Stopendum Stopper Co.

Strychnine

Carnegie Bros.

Surgical Appliances & Dressings

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Berliner, Arthur

Blyton, Astley & Co.

Burgoine, Burbridge & Co.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Carnegie Bros.

Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.

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Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Scarf, & Sons

Shuttle Bros., Barclay, Ltd.

Thermogene Co., Ltd.

Timpton, John, & Co., Ltd.

Van Horn & Sawtell

Vernon & Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Tin Box Makers

Briton Ferry Caister Co., Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Liverpool Tin Canister Co., Ltd.

Shirley Bros., Ltd.

Tinctures in Bond

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.

Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.

Tobacco

Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

Toilet Paper

Ayerton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.

Burgoine, Burbridge & Co.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Townsend, J., & Sons

Tooth Picks

Odol Chemical Works

Trade-Marks Agents

Barker, B. W.

Ford, Shapland & Co.

Raworth, John E.

Trusses

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

Haywood, J. H., Ltd.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Saunders

Schutte, F., & Co., Ltd.

Scientific Truss Co., Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Turned Wood Boxes

Rogers & Co.

Vacuum Flasks

Thermos, Ltd.

Vacuum Pans

Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Valuers

Baker, P. C.

Berdot, & Fish

Brett & Co.

Gryridge & Co.

Tomlinson, T., & Son

Vaseline

Cheserehong Manf. Co.

Verminal Killers

Christy, T., & Co.

Cupal, Ltd.

Davys Virus, Ltd.

Evanssons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Farmer, F., & Co.

Harley, Thomas

Harrison, G. W.

Hawker, Arthur E.

London Hygienic Chem. Co.

Miner's Chemical Co.

Veterinary Instruments

Mason Bros. & Chapman

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Aqueous Tincture.**Write for List.****Veterinary Remedies**

Cheserehong Manf. Co.

Christy, Thos., & Co. Ltd.

Day & Sons (Crewe)

Edwards, W., & Son

Harvey & Co., (Dublin), Ltd.

Semer, Alf., & Co.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Wyleys, Ltd.

Vinegar

Grimble & Co.

Water Glass

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd

Water Still

Brown & Sons

Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

Waters, Concentrated

Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Waxes

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Price's Pat. Candle Co., Ltd.

Weed Killers

Harrison, G. W.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Window Fittings

Ayerton-Graham, Ltd.

Window Tickets

Merton, F., & Co.

Wines

Burrough, J., Ltd.

Wines, Medicated

Burroughs, J., Ltd.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Coleman & Co., Ltd.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.

Idris & Co., Ltd.

Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

Wrapping Machinery

Forgeover Machinery Co. Ltd.

Wrist Straps

Solport Bros.

Zinc Oxide

Hubbuck, T., & Son, Ltd.

Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

OLDFIELD, PATINSON & CO.**TELEGRAMS:****"OPIUM MANCHESTER."****A RELIABLE HOUSE FOR****All Pharmaceutical Preparations.****CONCENTRATED WATERS****CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS.****OPIUM****Syr. Glycerophosph. Co.****LIQUID EXTRACTS**
LEVIGATED OINTMENTS
ESSENTIAL OILS.**"Silver Churn" Dairy Specialities.****Special Prices to Large Buyers.****Write for List.****MANCHESTER.**

NO ADVANCE

IN LIST PRICES OF

JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

PLASTERS, LIGATURES, ETC.

Low Grades of Cotton and Lints have advanced in price. J. & J.'s are the best, therefore cheapest.

RUBBER ADHESIVE PLASTER

Specially packed for **RED CROSS** and **HOSPITAL WORK**. 5 yd. by 12 inch rolls, from which widths may be cut to suit **ANY** likely requirements.

Write - **JOHN TIMPSON & CO., LTD.**
104 GOLDEN LANE, E.C.
SOLE AGENTS FOR JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Telephone: CITY 6910.
(Two Lines.)

Telegraphic Address:
"POROUS LONDON."

Lysol

MADE BY A
BRITISH FIRM with **BRITISH CAPITAL**
by **BRITISH LABOUR** from **BRITISH**
RAW MATERIALS.

No money for alien enemies.

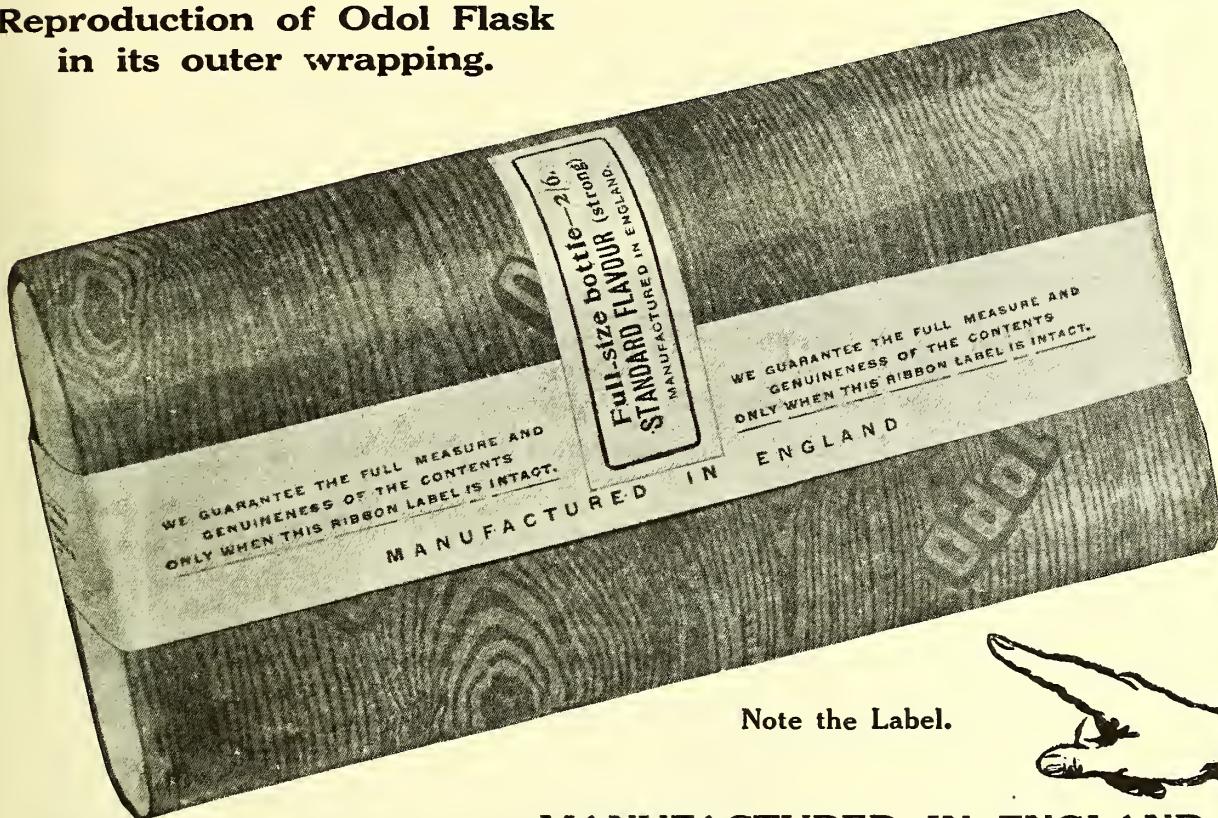
There is no need to sell substitutes when you can satisfy the demand for GENUINE LYSOL.

OF ALL CHEMISTS in bottles at **7½d., 1/-, 1/9 and 3/- each.**

On account of a shortage of bottles, LYSOL will for a short time be sent out in other than the usual and well-known shaped bottle. Supplies of the latter will, however, again be forthcoming shortly.

Under the analytical control of Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.C.S., F.I.C., and Arthur R. Ling, F.I.C.

**Reproduction of Odol Flask
in its outer wrapping.**



Note the Label.



**MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND
FOR THE PAST 12 YEARS.**

No Change in Price

of Odol.

The increased cost of several of the ingredients employed in the manufacture of Odol is borne by ourselves, thus leaving the same good profit to the retailer.

In this way we are doing what common-sense dictates—striving to perform our share in keeping the wheels of commerce revolving.

ODOL CHEMICAL WORKS, 59-63 Park St., LONDON, S.E.

The War
has created an immediate demand for the "Prana"

WAR BOTTLE

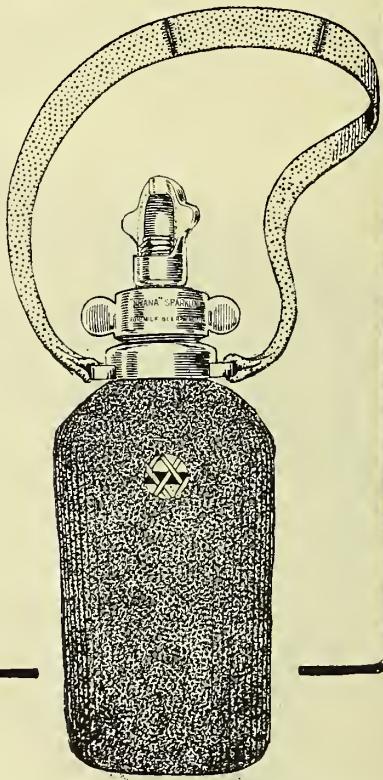
—a practical adaptation of the Sparklet Syphon—
needed by every man in the Great Campaign.
The War Bottle has proved a remarkably

Quick Seller,

and one stood in your window, supported by
the War Bottle Poster, will make a

Striking Topical Attraction

Send for further details, and Poster, Now!



AERATORS LIMITED,
EDMONTON, LONDON.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

GAUZES.
BORIC LINT.
BORIC LAMBSKIN.
ANTISEPTIC WOOLS.
BANDAGES.
TRIANGULAR
BANDAGES.

Immediate orders from London stock.

THE DARTON GIBBS CO.,

Surgical Dressings Manufacturers,
9 Aldersgate Buildings, London, E.C.
Telephone: London Wall 5687.

Works : Oldbury, Nr. Birmingham.

Expurgo Anti-Diabetes

The only reliable and thoroughly satisfactory Remedy for Diabetes-Mellitus which has a record of complete cures.

REPORT FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

I am satisfied your preparation has cured several of my patients. Expurgo Anti-Diabetes is particularly effective in combating and neutralising the diabetic poisons and in completely eliminating the sugar excretion characteristic of this disease.

The Medical Faculty is also recommended to try Expurgo Lapis—a particularly valuable preparation in the treatment of Call Stones, Kidney and Bladder Stones and Gravel.

Expurgo Anti-Diabetes, per bottle 8/-, less 25%
Expurgo Lapis - - per bottle 6/-, less 25%

Carriage paid on orders of 1 dozen.

THE EXPURGO MANUFACTURING CO.,
815 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Distributing Agents : Rocke, Tompsett & Co.,
4 Redcross Street, London, E.C.

'PAREX'
MEANS
"BRITISH
MADE."

S.MAW, SON & SONS
7 to 12, ALDERSGATE ST.
LONDON, E.C.

No. 151

SEPT. 5, 1914

'PAREX'
MEANS
"MAW
QUALITY"

NOTES & NEWS

PUT up in handy collapsible tubes ; Maw's Liquid Plaster should sell well among "Terriers." It would also be useful in the Scout's Knapsack. Price per doz. 2/-. Order No. B2534/2.

* * * *

ANOTHER saleable line is Pocket Water Filters. Good patterns are the following : B1621/S, War Office pattern, 4/- each. B1629/S, Aluminium, 4/8 each. B1635/S, in nickel-plated or khaki enamelled cases, 4/- each.

* * * *

OUR War News Column is being greatly appreciated by our customers in the Provinces. We have made special arrangements to publish the latest items as received from the various centres of hostilities.

The Rubber Water Bottle with a Name

We anticipate a record demand for our 'PAREX' Rubber Hot Water Bottles.

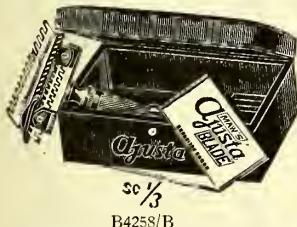
For general use, and the special requirements of the numerous ambulance centres being established, the 14 'PAREX' sizes offer a unique range of patterns.

Each bottle is specially manufactured from the best materials ; double seamed, and branded with the registered design, as illustrated, on a triangle of red rubber, with the words "Guaranteed British Make"—a strong selling point at the moment.

Write to us now for prices of the standard Rubber Water Bottles. Attractive free advertising matter.



GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIER'S KIT

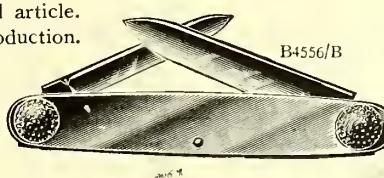


"Razors are a luxury out here." We quote this from a letter sent home by a soldier after the fighting at Mons.

Now is the time, with so many men off to the front, to make a display of our "Ajusta" Safety Razors. As its name implies, the blade can be adjusted to any desired angle. It is put up in imitation leather-covered case with blades, in card outer. Price per doz., 21/-. Attractive showcards. BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.

Our "Openezi" Pocket Knife is a most useful article. This is an all-metal, SHEFFIELD-MADE production.

The blades are brought into position by four fluted buttons which can be held between thumb and forefinger. Price 12/- dozen. Coloured demonstration card—to hold three knives—sent out with all orders.



WHEN SPACE IS VALUABLE

THE most convenient form for the campaigner to carry tooth paste is undoubtedly

IN TUBES.

Dentifrice so put up is most compact, and can be readily slipped into "odd corners," while there is no risk of breakage entailed, as with glass and china containers.

GOOD LINES.

The following varieties are put up in collapsible tubes in art cartons : Areca, Carbolic, White Carbolic, Cherry, White Cherry, Thymol, White Clove, Wintergreen, and The "Smoker's," 3/9 per doz.

These are popular 6d. lines, and constitute nine good British productions.

THE WAR

ITEMS RECEIVED WHILE GOING TO PRESS.

ITALY MOVING.

Italy is concentrating on the Austrian frontier. The sixth class reservists have been called out.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Government has been transferred to Bordeaux.

May we quote for Surgical Dressings? Best quality at lowest prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

There is an impression that our Headquarters being in BASLE (Switzerland), 'ROCHE' PRODUCTS are no longer available. This impression is entirely erroneous.

Large stocks of 'DIGALEN,' 'OMNOPON,' 'THIocol,' 'THIGENOL,' 'SEDOBROL,' and 'IODOSTARIN' are held, and orders are being filled as usual.

We have not advanced our prices.

The Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Ltd.,

7/8 IDOL LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Headquarters and Laboratories : Basle, Switzerland.

Also at New York, Paris, Milan, St. Petersburg, Vienna.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

INCREASE IN COST OF PAPER.

Although the cost of all papers has increased considerably we have decided to supply all our regular customers at the **usual rates** until our present heavy stock is exhausted, after which prices may be increased without notice.

Orders will be dealt with in rotation either by letter, phone or through our representatives. Samples of Wrapping Papers sent immediately upon request.

Any orders received too late for our present market will be advised.

SUTTLEY & SILVERLOCK, Ltd.

Pharmaceutical Printing Dispensers,

BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

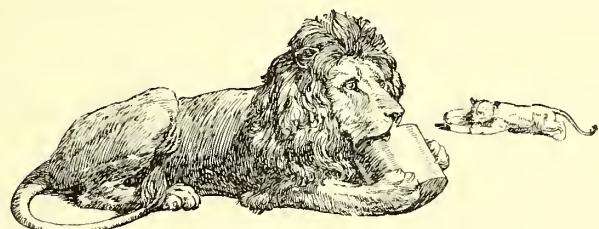
Telegrams :

"Silverlock, Sedist, London."

Telephone :

Hop 3474 (4 lines).

(NO. 2 OF THE BRITISH LION AND THE PILL BOX)



"ROBINSON'S PILL BOXES ARE MADE IN SUCH WHOLESOME SURROUNDINGS AND FROM SUCH PURE MATERIALS THAT THE BRITISH LION FINDS THEM PURE ENOUGH FOR FOOD."

IS IT REASONABLE TO PACK YOUR DRUGS IN BOXES MADE BY OUT-WORKERS IN SLUM DWELLINGS OR BY FOREIGNERS UNDER CONDITIONS QUITE UNKNOWN TO THE BUYER, WHEN BY SPECIFYING

"ROBINSON'S MAKE"

YOU CAN BE SURE OF OBTAINING PILL BOXES MADE BY WELL-PAID LABOUR IN WELL-BUILT, HEALTHY FACTORIES, ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY FROM THE OPEN COUNTRY?

MORAL:—INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
"ROBINSON'S MAKE."

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.,

CARDBOARD BOX MAKERS
TO THE CHEMIST TRADE,

CHESTERFIELD.

(2)

30/- NATIONAL Autographic TILL

THE Till as illustrated has writing space 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide ruled for four classes of transactions: Cash, Received on Account, Charge and Paid Out. Size 10 inches wide, 19 inches deep and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

The output of Nationals of all kinds is over 175,000 per year. This enables us to guarantee to furnish a better Cash Register or Autographic Till for less money than any other concern in the world.

Receipt Issuing Autographic Tills from £6.

Write for Booklet containing large illustrations in natural color of Tills and Cash Registers to suit every kind of business.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., LTD.,
225, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHEMISTS & DRUG STORES

That notwithstanding the difficulty in procuring supplies of Paper owing to the war, we are in a position to execute promptly all orders entrusted to us as heretofore.

Samples will be sent as usual.

Full Set of Samples to Colonies charged 10/6, which amount we credit on receipt of £5 order.

THOMAS WAIDE & SONS
Chemists' Printers,
KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS.

Supply of Drugs affected by the War.

SALICIN.

In the "Confidential Circular" addressed to the Medical Profession by the Home Office, August 17, 1914, **SALICIN** is mentioned in the Salicylate Group as being in short supply.

However, for the information of the Medical Profession and Pharmacists generally, the British Manufacturers beg to intimate that they have **full supplies of SALICIN sufficient for 2 years' normal consumption. Orders will be promptly executed at current price through the usual wholesale channels.**

Prices not Advanced for—

SEABURY'S SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Ample stocks of Seabury high-grade Surgical Products enable us to advise that, notwithstanding a general advance in prices, Seabury Surgical Dressings—the finest obtainable—are supplied at list prices, usual discount and conditions.

Write for our Complete List.

SEABURY'S ABSORBENT COTTON

LONG FIBRE.	NET WEIGHT.	NEUTRAL
RAPID ABSORBENCY.	16 oz. to lb.	STERILIZED.
In Cartons containing	1 lb., 1/8 per lb. ...	2 oz., 2/6 per lb.
" "	1/2 lb., 1/11 " ...	1 " 2 9 "
" "	1/4 lb., 2/3 " ...	1/2 " 3 6 "

SEABURY'S LIGATURES

On glass spools in bottles
CATGUT.—3 strings, 10 ft. each,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, or assorted, 24/- per doz.
No. 4, 30/- per doz. bottles.

SILK (Braided or Twisted), 3 strings,
5 yards each. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, or
assorted, 24/- per doz. bottles.

Supplied STERILIZED, CARBOLIZED,
CHROMIC (CATGUT), &c.

SEABURY'S GAUZES.

In patent air-tight aseptic containers.
1 & 5 yards, 36 in. wide. Convenience,
portability, and sterile conditions for Hospital and emergency use.

	1 yd. Per doz.	5 yds. Each.
Absorbent (plain) ...	6 6	1 10
Sal Alembroth (1%) ...	8 -	2 6
Borated (10%) ...	8 -	2 6
Corrosive Sub., 1 to 1000	8 -	2 6
Iodoform (5%) ...	12 -	4 -
Mercuro-Zinc Cyanide	9/6	2,8

and other medications.

PERFECTION FORMALDEHYDE FUMIGATORS.

A simple yet effective means of generating formaldehyde. A uniform and constant supply of gas without danger from flame or sudden volatilization.

Small size (100 c. ft.) ...	5/- doz.
Medium .. (350 ..) ...	10/- ..
Large .. (1,000 ..) ...	22/- ..

MEAD'S PLASTER

RUBBER ADHESIVE.

SPOOLS (10 yards).								SPOOLS (5 yards).										
1/2	1/2	2/3	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	4	in.	1/2	1/2	2/3	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	in.
15/-	17/6	20/-	22 6	30/-	35/-	45/-	55/-	66 6	doz.	10/-	12/6	14 -	15 -	17 6	20/-	25 -	30/-	doz.

ROLLS.

1 yard 7 in. wide, plain or porous	... ...	17/6	per doz.)
5 .. 7 ..	.. ..	6 3	per roll.)
5 .. 12 ..	.. ..	8 4	Packed in Tin Cylinders.

Prices subject to discount.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

Sole Representatives—FASSETT & JOHNSON, 86 Clerkenwell Road, LONDON, E.C.

FREDK. BOEHM, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1888.

INCORPORATED 1908.

16 JEWRY ST. LONDON, E.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPLIES
FROM STOCK

**in LONDON, LIVERPOOL,
HULL and GLASGOW.**

CHEMICALS.

Acetic Acid
Cyanides
Formaldehyde

Glycerine
Precip. Chalk
Soda Sulphite

Pot. Permanganate
Pot. Prussiate
Vanillin

DRUGS AND WAXES.

Camomiles
Liquorice Juice
Sugar of Milk

Insect Powder
Candelia Wax
Carnauba Residue

Ceresine Wax
Montan Wax
Paraffin Wax

ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.

Caraway
Clove
Juniper Berries
Lemon
Lemongrass

Mirbane
Neroli
Nutmeg
Orange, Sweet
Otoe of Rose

Pini Sibiricum
Pennyroyal
Rosemary, Spanish
Spike, Spanish
Wintergreen

Rose Water

French Perfumes

Flower Pomades

OILS, FATS & SOAP.

Almond Oil, P.B.
Arachide Nut Oil
Bean Oil, Edible

Castor Oil, Med.
Cocoanut Oil
Cod Liver Oil
Olive Oil Soap

Cotton Seed Oil
Olive Oil
Peach Kernel Oil

WE CAN SUPPLY GOOD QUANTITIES PROMPTLY

of the undermentioned articles,
those marked * immediately from London Stock,
remainder for early arrival.

*ACETANILID. P.B.

*Crystal and Powder

*BROMIDES, P.B.

Potassium Cryst.
*Ammonium

Potassium Granular
*Sodium

*CHLORALHYDRATE, B.P.

EUCALYPTOL.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

PARALDEHYDE, P.B.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

Calcium Potassium Sodium

PHENACETIN, P.B.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN

TERPINHYDRATE

Large and Small Cryst.

Please state requirements to—

FREDK. BOEHM, LIMITED

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT

16 JEWRY ST. LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

INCORPORATED 1908.

Extra Business during War Time

This announcement is made so that every live Chemist may have an exceptional opportunity to make additional and profitable sales during this time of war. Here is our offer. We are willing to supply

An Advertised Line on Sale or Return

. . . Under conditions which will show all Chemists . . .

58% Profit on every Sale!

This unprecedented offer is open to the entire trade, but will be withdrawn at the end of September, so take full advantage of it and send in your order to-day for three dozen

Floxoin Lotion

(Trade 26/- per dozen. Retail 2/11 each.)

Simply say you agree to display the full three dozen in your window for at least one week, together with the showcards which we will supply, and that on request you will pay for all Floxoin Lotion sold and return the balance at our expense. We will then send you the goods and display cards carriage paid, and include

Half-a-dozen 2/11 Bottles Free as Bonus.

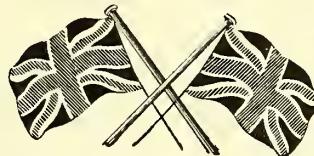
It must be understood, however, that should you decide to return any of the Floxoin Lotion, the bonus will be returnable in proportion.

Advertising Appearing.

Your display will be supported by our extensive advertising which is now appearing, and your co-operation will bring many new customers to your shop. Get your full share of the extra sales and exceptional profits this scheme offers, and send your order now.

TOKALON LIMITED
Tokalon House
212/214 Great Portland Street
LONDON, W.

WAKE UP, ENGLAND!



Business as usual.

"ERASMIC"

Eau de Cologne.

Retail Prices:

1/3 2/3 3/6

No Cutting.

Don't support the Common
Enemy by buying German
Eau de Cologne.

"ERASMIC"
IS BRITISH AND BEST.

Retail Prices:

1/3 2/3 3/6

No Cutting.

REFRESHING AND LASTING.

ELEGANT SHOWCARDS FREE.

TRIAL SAMPLE
ON APPLICATION.

ERASMIC,
Perfumers,
LONDON. PARIS.

THE BRITISH FLUID MICROBENE (REGISTERED)

A Superior Cleansing Antiseptic and Disinfectant for obtaining Aseptic Results in Midwifery and Surgery.

MICROBENE is not a black, sticky, coal-tar Disinfectant, composed of unrefined cresols, but an excellent saponaceous Antiseptic recognised and used by DOCTORS and NURSES. For cleaning and disinfecting medical and surgical instruments, and for the washing of hands, wounds, etc., MICROBENE IS UNRIVALLED.

REMEMBER MICROBENE IS AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN BRITISH

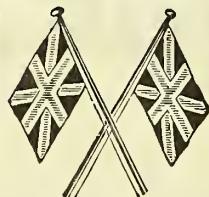
STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

	WHOLESALE PRICE.	RETAIL PRICE.
4 oz. Bottles	4/- per doz.	6d. each
8 "	7/- "	10½d. "
16 "	12/- "	1/6 "

Also in half and one gallon tins.

**Sole Manufacturers :—ROBERT YOUNG & CO., Ltd.,
38 ELLIOT STREET, GLASGOW.**

Also at 17 ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, and 90 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.



High-class work at a Reasonable Price.

BRITON FERRY CANISTER CO., LTD.

Decorated Tin Box and Tablet Manufacturers, Crystallisers, &c.

Printed, Decorated, Lacquered and Crystallised Tinplates. Advertising Show Tablets, Novelties, &c.

BRITON FERRY, SOUTH WALES.

Telegraphic Address : "Champagne Manchester."

Telephone: 138 Pendleton.

8. ROBINSON & CO., LTD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER

Established
1855.

ORIGINAL

Excise Drawback on
Export Orders.

CONCENTRATED WATERS.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopoeia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassiae Conc.	... 4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc.	... 4/- per lb.
Anethi, Concent.	4/- "	Flor Aurant.	8/- "	Pimentæ "	4/- "
Anisi	4/- "	Sambuci Conc.	8/- "	Pulegii "	4/- "
Camphoræ "	4/- "	Feniculi Conc.	4/- "	Rosemarini "	4/- "
Carui	4/- "	Menth. Pip. Cone.	4/- "	Rosæ "	8/- "
Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- "	Ang. Conc.	6/- "	Virgin "	10/- "

The above may be had in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.
Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the Cork, without which none are genuine.

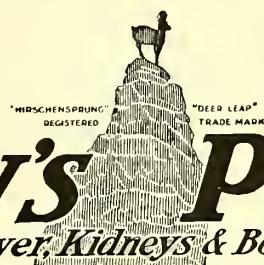
PURE ORANGE WINE

VINUM AURANTII, B.P. 1898.

Samples of any of the above, sent free on application.

In Constant Demand all over the World

Over a quarter of a century
of uninterrupted success as
a specialised preparation



Unsurpassable reputation for
genuineness. Never claims to
do more than it can accomplish

KUTNOW'S POWDER

For Liver, Kidneys & Bowels.

A HIGH-CLASS BRITISH PREPARATION
MADE IN ENGLAND ONLY
ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

It is on the P.A.T.A.

It is well advertised

It is very popular

It is a good article

It is never dead stock

It yields a good profit

It satisfies everybody



The Doctors prescribe it

The Nurses recommend it

The Public appreciate it

The Customer comes again

The demand is constant

The sales are increasing

The trade is booming

**ORDER AT ONCE FROM
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE**

**WINDOW SHOWS ATTRACT
REMUNERATIVE BUSINESS**

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Hospital War Service

FREE OF CHARGE

DOCTORS, NURSES & HOSPITALS

are invited to apply at once for special Physicians' Sample Bottles of our Kutnow's Powder, for the use of the sick and wounded both at the front and at home. All applications will be dealt with promptly and supplies forwarded immediately, carriage paid. Applications to be made by letter, marked

"HOSPITAL WAR SERVICE,"

and addressed to

Messrs. S. KUTNOW & Co., Ltd.

41 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

PERSONAL NOTICE

Showcards & Dummies

SEND THIS COUPON.

Please send me a supply of Showcards and Dummies, carriage paid, for a Window Show.

NAME

ADDRESS

..... "Chemist & Druggist," Sept. 5, 1914.

To CHEMISTS:—Please fill in, cut out, and post in open envelope, ½d. stamp, to

S. KUTNOW & CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors,

41 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

DODGE & OLCOTT CO.,

SPOT STOCKS represent OUR

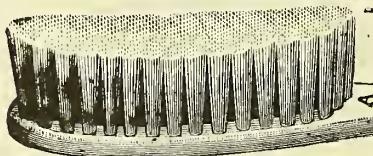
"D&O" Standard of Quality IN—

OILS of
BAY, CEDARWOOD,
PATCHOULI, SASSAFRAS,
PEPPERMINT, ETC.

DODGE

BALSAMS of
Copaiba, Peru, Tolu.

Send for Quotation.



Bidwell Bidwell & Co

THE PRICES OF **BIDWELL'S TOOTH BRUSHES** ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

THREE GOOD LINES IN TOOTH BRUSHES:

National, 5/9 per dozen. Empire, 5/- per dozen. Empire Ventilating, 6/- per dozen.
FINE QUALITY. IN FANCY BOXES.

Please send for Catalogue—

BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., Ltd., AXMINSTER, DEVON.

CHUIT NAEF & CO.

M. NAEF & CO.

(Successors)

GENEVA, Switzerland.

WORLD - RENOWNED PERFUMERS
are now using our leading Specialties in
Synthetic & Aromatic Chemicals

We cannot improve You can blend our ingredients and
our qualities, but You produce exquisite Perfumes.

Up-to-date Novelties for modern floral odours are

Cyclosia . . . As indispensable as Jonone in
modern perfume laboratories.

Lilafleur . . . The most delightful and refreshing
Lilac odours ever produced.

Fleur de Muguet Very finest perfume of the Lily of
the Valley.

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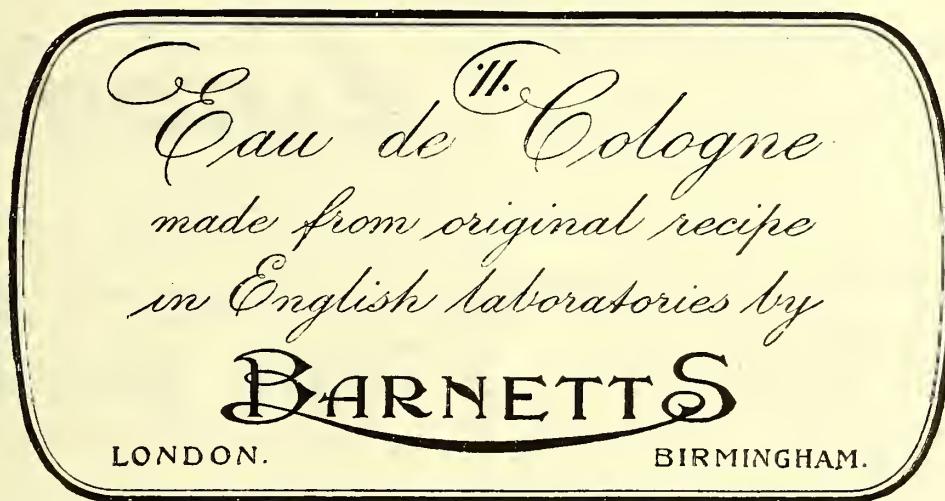
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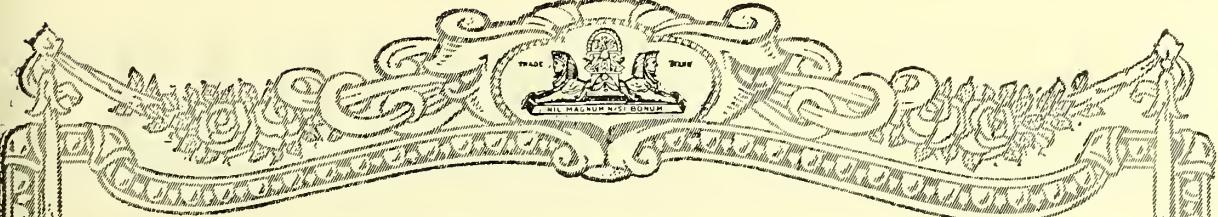
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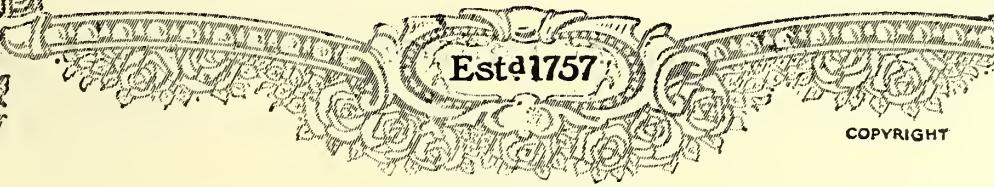


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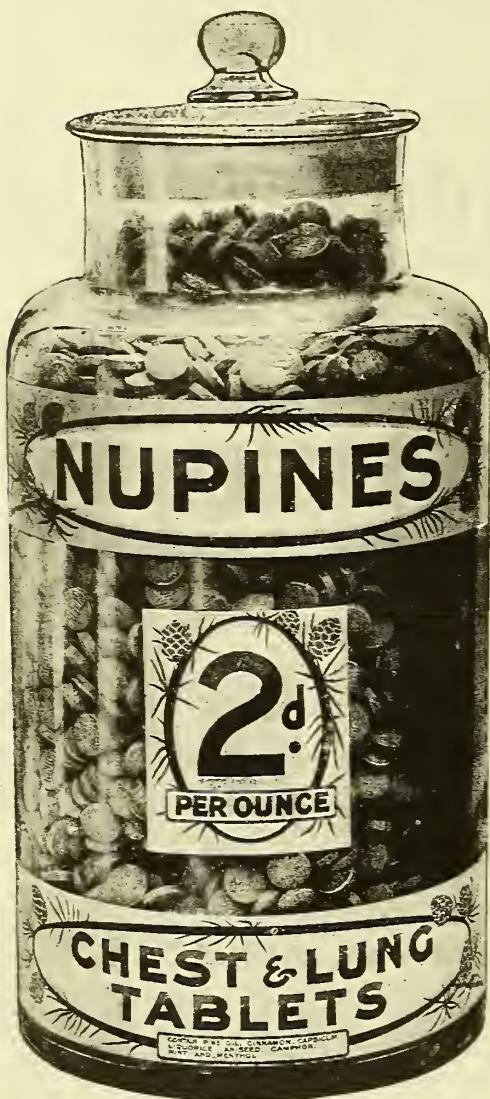
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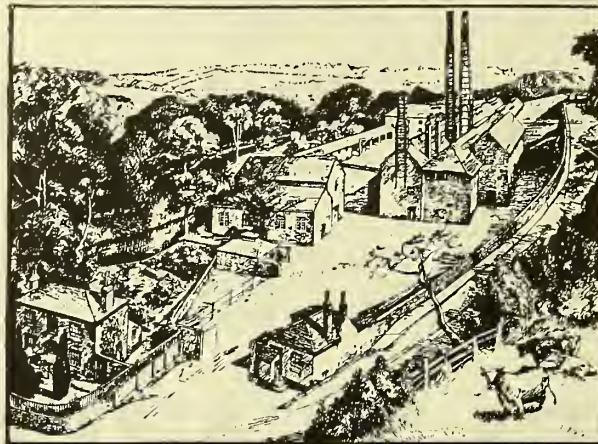
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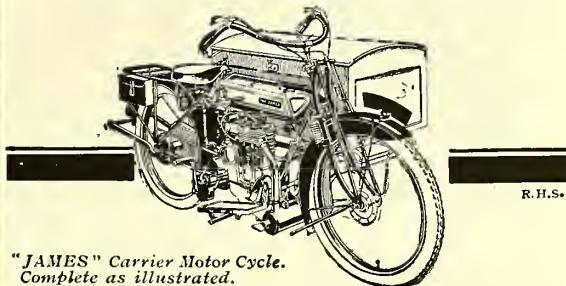


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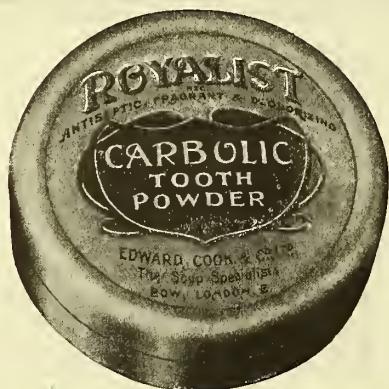
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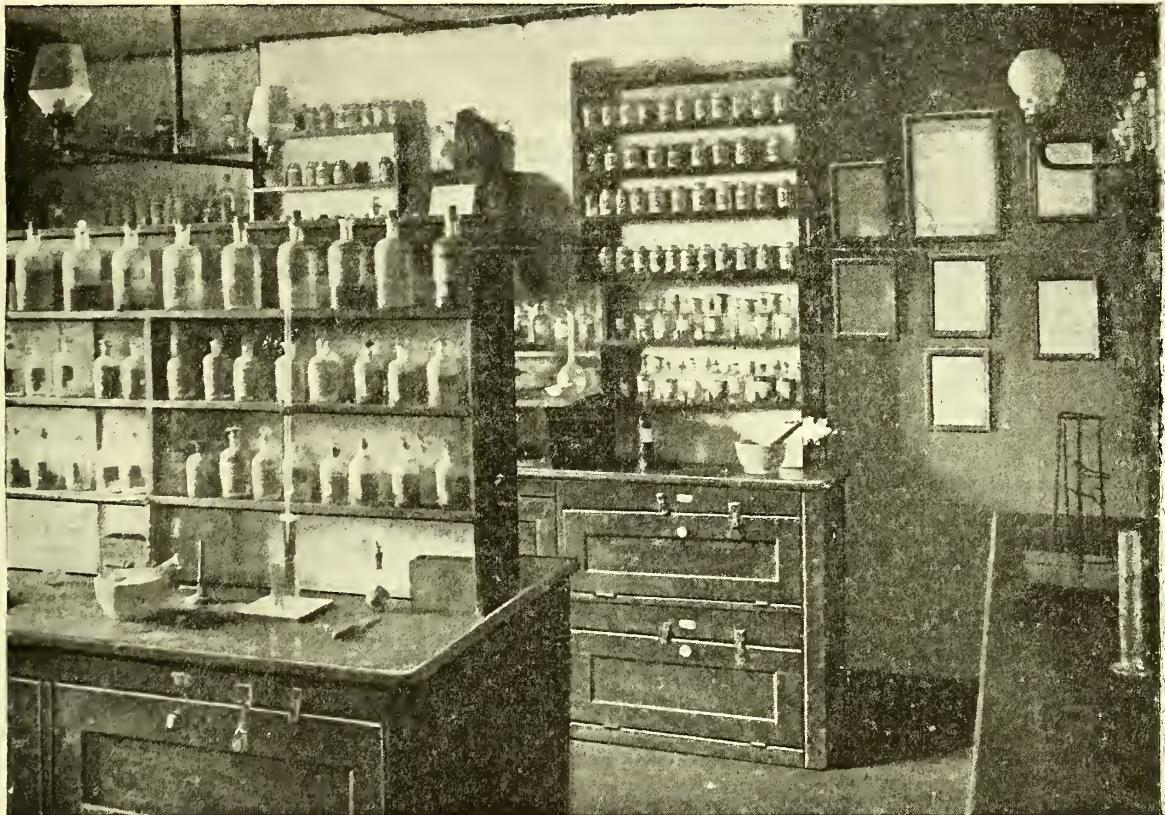
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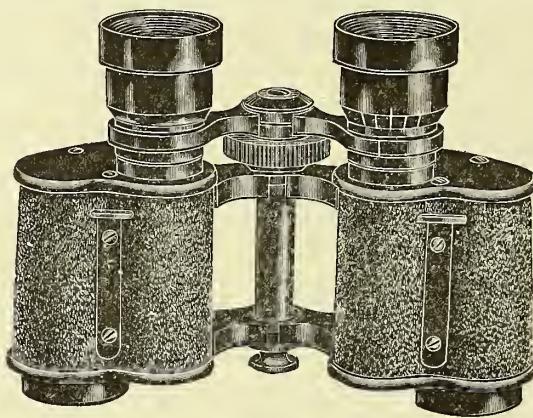
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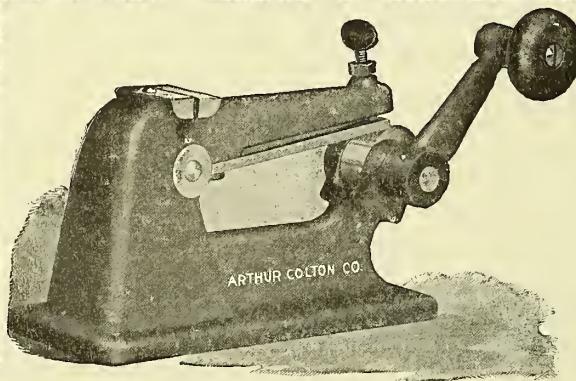
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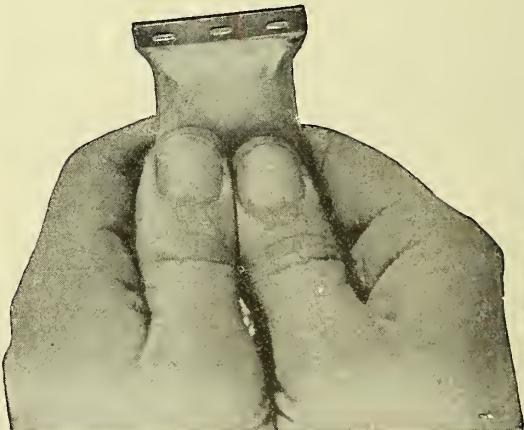
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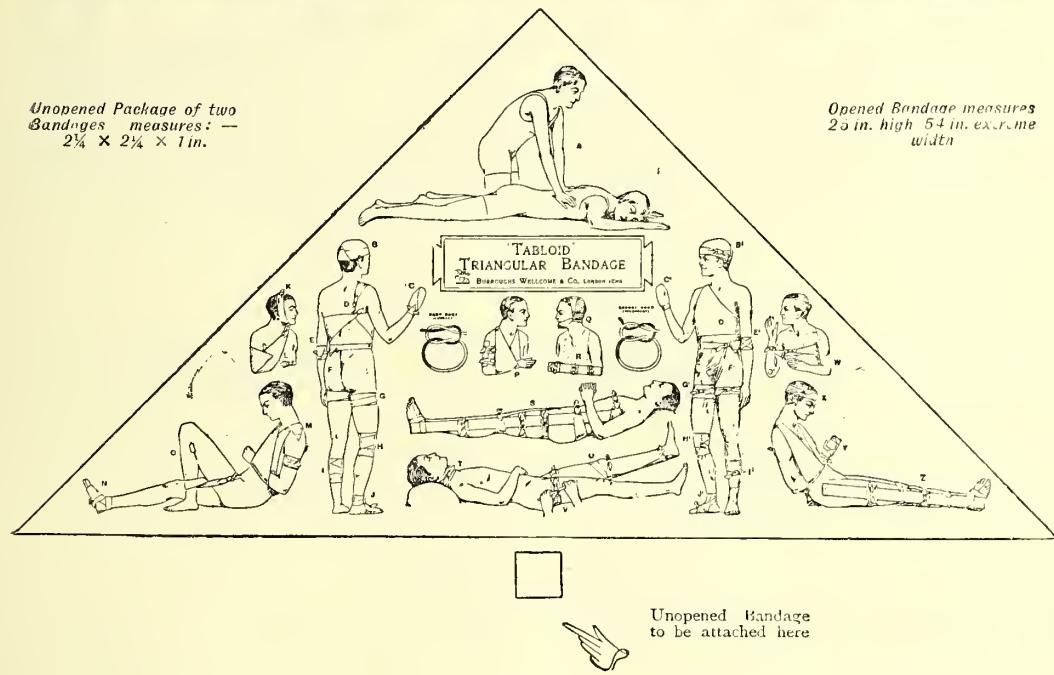
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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the Chemical, Drug and allied trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It has a larger paid subscription circulation than any other Drug Trade Journal, and is the official organ of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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SUMMARY.

Hints on vulcanising rubber dentures on p. 57 are good. We commend the reflection on the war by "Xrayser II." (p. 53).

We epitomise the patents for the manufacture of salvarsan (p. 56).

Can you answer any of the inquiries on p. 52? If so, please do.

The Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund now amounts to 2,063,000/-.

Mr. E. J. Parry reports that rosin is being used to adulterate ceresin (p. 56).

Manchester chemists have had a loyal and practical patriotic meeting (p. 51).

Thirty emergency Acts have been passed by our Parliament in three weeks (p. 55).

West Ham chemists have issued a list of retail prices for many chemists' articles (p. 51).

Dr. J. F. Tocher's analysis of Insurance prescriptions is the most interesting item in that department this week (p. 58).

"British trade will go on booming in a very short time," says Mr. Lloyd George, and we comment upon the statement so far as the drug-trade is concerned (p. 54).

A national scheme for the medical treatment of dependants of men serving with the Colours is being promoted, with which chemists' local arrangements should be merged (p. 39 and p. 55).

Business in chemicals and drugs continues mostly on a cash basis, and is largely for current requirements only. Values as a rule (especially among chemicals) continue to advance, and vary daily (p. 59).

Our War columns contain many items of special interest. As to fine chemicals see p. 40. On the same page the extension of the moratorium is dealt with. British Spas are benefiting by the war (p. 41). Many trade and personal notes are on p. 42, and some items of chemical and pharmaceutical news from Germany are printed on p. 43.

European War.

"Business as Usual."—In illustration that this injunction is being observed at 42 Cannon Street we quote from two postcards which we received on August 31:

Anvers, le 26 Août 1914. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London. Vous m'obligeriez en m'envoyant exemplaire de votre journal et conditions d'abonnement. Recevez, Messieurs, mes salutations empressées. (73/68.)

Geneva, August 22, 1914. We received THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 8 on August 18. We hope to get the journal regularly, but of course it will always be several days late. Business very quiet generally, although we ourselves cannot complain, as we have been occupied with Red Cross work. (73/52.)

The Antwerp request is particularly characteristic, and proves that the wholesale druggist who sent it is carrying on business as usual in Antwerp, and wants THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to help him in that respect. The Geneva message is from a leading retail pharmacy.

We also received the following on Wednesday morning, September 2:

Moscow, August 9-22, 1914. "We received the issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for August 8 this morning, fourteen days after posting. Please despatch our copies in the usual way. The journal is of much interest to us, even if it arrives somewhat late." (75/42.)

Paris IVe. Arrt., le 28 Août 1914. "Messieurs,—En raison des circonstances actuelles et vu la possibilité de faire aboutir des transactions avec les négociants Anglais, dans les produits chimiques dont nous nous occupons, nous vous prions de vouloir bien par retour du courrier, nous faire parvenir le tarif des noms dans votre journal, suivant la place et suivant la dimension. Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, nos sincères salutations."

St. Petersburg, August 21, 1914. "It may interest you to know that I have just received THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 8, the first and only mail to reach me from England since the outbreak of the war." (75/62.) [Petrograd is now the city's name.]

"Keep cool," we said at the beginning of the war. That is what the drug-trade at home has done. These messages admirably demonstrate that our *confires* in allied countries are doing just the same.

As in Britain so in Canada.

A druggist in the province of Manitoba, in sending his subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (which we received on Monday), adds :

"Everything is 'war' in Winnipeg. . . . Twelve hundred volunteers leave to-morrow afternoon for the service of the Empire, which naturally affects every line of business. In one of our largest drug-stores, who employ two prescription-clerks who do nothing else but dispense, both quit on an hour's notice to enlist as hospital orderlies."

Medicines for Soldiers' Dependents.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the following statement in regard to this subject :

"In regard to the suggestions which have been made by the Chairman of the Council and the Medical Secretary on behalf of the British Medical Association, and by the President and the Parliamentary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society on behalf of that Society, offering the services of these two bodies in the organisation of a gratuitous medical and pharmaceutical service for the dependents of men serving with the Colours, we are asked to discourage any local or sectional action by those concerned. Owing to the careful consideration necessary for such a large scheme, particularly in its financial aspects as regards meeting the cost-price of the drugs, we understand that an official announcement cannot yet be made, but that doctors and chemists may expect to receive a communication on the subject in the course of next week. In the meantime, doubtless those who have already taken action locally on this matter will avoid committing themselves to any definite arrangements which might conceivably prejudice their co-operation in the National Scheme which is being evolved."

The action of the President and Parliamentary Secretary of the Society was reported to an emergency meeting of the Council and to a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associations Conference on Monday last, and was cordially approved by both bodies. The President and Secretary were authorised to carry out the detail arrangements involved."

Extension of the Moratorium.

It is appropriate to mention here the statement on this subject made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Monday evening, August 31, before the House adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, September 9:

"Last week I told the House that the financial interests and traders are very divided as to the desirability of extending the moratorium. The Government has come to the conclusion that, although the majority of the traders who had been consulted were rather in favour of bringing the moratorium to an end on September 4, they held that they must extend the moratorium for at least another month in its present form. During the last few days there had been signs that people are, in increasing numbers, taking the view that it is their duty to pay if they can. At the end of the present term the Government will have to consider the advisability of limiting the class of debts to which the moratorium should extend. It would evidently be impossible at the end of the month to bring the moratorium absolutely to an end. In the case of bills of exchange the moratorium will have to be prolonged for a very considerable time, probably, some suggested, to the end of the war. I am glad to be able to state that the attitude on which I animadverted on the part of some timid bankers has largely disappeared, and that there is a very considerable change for the better. In the main people want to behave fairly towards their neighbours. I believe confidence will broaden at an accelerated pace, and that in the course of the next few weeks we shall be able to take a step forward and get rid of the moratorium. The amount of mischief which the enemy has effected has surprised the most sanguine expectations even of those who believe most in the British Navy. The British mercantile marine is sailing freely throughout the world. I am confident that with patience British trade will go on booming in a very short time. This is the only manufacturing country now in Europe, and there is no reason why our manufactures should not go to every market in the world."

His Majesty in Council has since agreed to a Proclamation extending the moratorium from September 4 to October 4. The terms are as follows :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim, direct, and ordain as follows :

(1) Our Proclamation, dated the second day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall have effect as if the period of two calendar months were substituted therein for the period of one calendar month; and the sum mentioned in any form of reacceptance thereunder shall be deemed to be varied accordingly without the necessity of further reacceptance.

(2) Our Proclamation, dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as extended by Our Proclamation, dated the twelfth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall have effect as if the fourth day of October were substituted therein for the fourth day of September therein wherever that date occurs, and as if two calendar months were substituted therein for one calendar month.

(3) Nothing in this Proclamation shall affect the payment of interest under the Proclamations extended thereby, or prevent payments being made before the expiration of the period for which they are postponed.

Board of Trade Notices.

We group here a number of notices which we have received from the Board of Trade, Whitehall, in respect to matters which have arisen from the war :

SUPPLY OF CHEMICAL-PRODUCTS FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, has appointed a Committee to consider and advise as to the best means of obtaining for the use of British industry sufficient supplies of chemical-products, colours, and dye-stuffs of kinds hitherto largely imported from countries with which we are at present at war. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane of Cloan, is the Chairman of the Committee, and the other members are Dr. George T. Beilby, J.P., F.R.S., LL.D., Dr. J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S., LL.D., Mr. David Howard, J.P., Mr. Ivan Levinstein, Professor Raphael Meldola, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Mr. Max Muspratt, J.P., Professor W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Mr. Milton Sharp, Sir Arthur J. Tedder, Mr. Joseph Turner, and Mr. T. Tyrer, together with Mr. John

Anderson, of the National Health Insurance Commission and a representative of the Board of Trade. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. F. Gossling (of the Patent Office), to whom all communications should be addressed at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. The Committee held their first meeting at the Board of Trade on Friday, August 28.

The following are brief personal notes as to the members of the Committee :

Viscount Haldane of Cloan was a member of a Committee on Explosives appointed by the last Conservative Government, and the experience which he gained on that induced him to support the agitation for duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes, which resulted in the appointment of a Departmental Committee on the subject, whose recommendations are in the Revenue Act, 1906. Dr. Beilby is a chemical engineer, a Past-President of the Society of Chemical Industry, and the greatest living authority on the shale industry. Dr. Dobbie is chief Government chemist. Mr. David Howard, a Past-President of the Institution of Chemistry and of the Society of Chemical Industry, is head of Howards & Sons, Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Ilford and Stratford. Mr. Ivan Levinstein, of Manchester, is a manufacturer of aniline dyes and a Past-President of the Society of Chemical Industry. Professor Meldola is one of the leading authorities in this country on the synthesis of colours and Professor of Chemistry in the Finsbury Technical College, and Past-President of the Chemical Society and of the Institute of Chemistry. Mr. Max Muspratt is a director of the United Alkali Co., Ltd., and former member of Parliament for the Exchange Division of Liverpool. Dr. Perkin is Professor of Chemistry at Oxford and one of England's principal chemical syntheses. Mr. Milton Sharp is connected with one of the Government Departments. Sir Arthur J. Tedder is well known to the chemical industry and pharmaceutical manufacturers in his connection with the Customs and Excise, and for his sympathetic interest respecting the removal of fiscal disabilities from alcohol for industrial purposes. Mr. Joseph Turner is a chemist associated with the business of Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., dye-manufacturers, Huddersfield. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, a Past-President of the Society of Chemical Industry and its Treasurer now, was a member of the Industrial Alcohol Committee, has wide knowledge of the subject of the present Committee's inquiry, and is managing director of Thomas Tyrer & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Stratford.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL INTERESTS.

The following statement has been circulated to the Fellows of the Chemical Society :

The President desires to call the attention of those Fellows who may be interested in, or concerned with, the manufacture of chemicals, to the opportunities which are now presented of engaging in the production of such materials, both inorganic and organic, but particularly the latter, as hitherto been supplied from Germany and Austria.

The most important of these are medicinal drugs, aniline dyes, etc., and manufacturers who propose to extend their business in these or other directions will be furnished with authoritative information, particularly as regards patent-rights, the use of industrial alcohol, etc., on application (by letter) to Dr. J. C. Cain, 24 Aylestone Avenue, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

A Committee appointed by the Society of Chemical Industry to consider the subject, is composed of Dr. R. Messel, F.R.S., Professor W. R. Hodgkinson, Dr. C. A. Keane, Mr. David Howard, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer.

The London Chamber of Commerce has also appointed an Emergency Committee of the Chemical Trade Section, consisting of Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Mr. Charles A. Hill, Mr. E. A. Webb, Mr. E. J. Millard, and Mr. T. D. Morson, to consider the position created by the war as affecting the interests of members of the Section and to determine upon such action as may be necessary. This Committee met on Tuesday afternoon for the first time, when Mr. Umney presided over a full attendance.

It is understood that all these bodies will be more or less in touch with the Board of Trade Committee, which will meet again this week to continue the consideration of the subjects submitted to the members. These include pharmaceutico-chemical products. Fresh legislation in regard to duty-free alcohol is not necessary, but fiscal disabilities as to the use of methyl alcohol and the production of absolute alcohol (*C. & D.*, August 22, p. 46).

are likely to be modified or removed as a result of the Committee's deliberations.

COMPETITION WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7 Whitehall Gardens on Thursday, August 27. The President of the Board of Trade (the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.) was present at the commencement of the proceedings, and addressed the meeting. The chair was then taken by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith. A statement was laid before the Committee as to the action now being taken by the Board to assist British merchants and manufacturers in an endeavour to secure that share of trade in Colonial and neutral markets which has hitherto been in the hands of their German and Austro-Hungarian competitors. It was reported that bulletins relating to eighteen classes of goods have been prepared and issued from the Commercial Intelligence Branch to a large number of British firms likely to be interested, to Chambers of Commerce, and to the Press. Copies of all the bulletins can be obtained by any British firm on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.

It was reported that arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office for regular information to be furnished by the Trade Commissioners and Consular Officers in the various Dominions and other important oversea markets as to the commercial and financial position there, and as to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming. A summary of the reports will be published from time to time. It was reported that the number of inquiries received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch from August 19 to 25 in response to the circulars issued was 3,100. In order to cope with the greatly increased amount of work thrown upon the Branch, immediate steps have been taken to enlarge its staff and offices.

Special arrangements have been made in the Branch for dealing with the inquiries, and lists are being prepared and circulated of articles which inquirers desire (a) to purchase and (b) to sell. The first lists are now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Branch. An enlarged sample-room will also be established very shortly for the purpose of exhibiting samples of German and Austrian or Hungarian goods or materials which have competed with British products at home or abroad, especially those which are necessary for the continuance of British manufacture, but which it is now impossible for them to obtain from their previous sources.

Firms who may wish to exhibit goods are invited to make application to the Branch. It should be expressly understood, however, that the exhibition is intended exclusively for samples of goods which have formerly been obtained in Germany and Austria-Hungary alone, and which firms may now desire to purchase in the United Kingdom.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

The Board warns all joint-stock companies and officers that—

(1) No dividends or interest declared or becoming due after the outbreak of war should be paid during the war to or in accordance with instructions from any person resident in enemy territory. Such dividends or interest should be paid into a separate account at a bank to be disposed of after the conclusion of the war.

(2) No transfer of any shares or debentures from any person resident in enemy territory should be registered during the war.

SOAP EXPORT TRADE.

In a circular on this subject issued by the Board it is stated that—

"The United Kingdom is paramount in the manufacture of household and laundry soaps, and holds its own well as regards toilet-soaps. Our exports of all classes in 1913 were valued at 2,092,700^l, while Germany's in 1912 figured at 451,200^l, and Austria's at 108,200^l. It is evident that there is scope for increasing the shipments of British soap. This would seem to apply particularly to the finer kinds. For instance, Austria-Hungary sent fine soaps to British India in 1913 worth 23,000^l, to China worth 18,000^l, and to Turkey worth 11,100^l; while Germany's exports of soap-powder, moulded soap wares, etc., figured out in 1912 as follows: Australia 12,000^l, China 12,400^l, Japan 10,260^l, Turkey 5,000^l, Dutch East Indies 37,500^l, Argentina 14,400^l, Brazil 5,100^l, and the United States 7,600^l. In all these markets, with the exception of Turkey, the United Kingdom has an already well-established soap-trade, so that a good portion of the German and Hungarian deficit

caused by the blockade should fall almost automatically into our hands."

For the Men at the Front.

Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., proprietors of Wright's Coal-tar Soap, have presented the British Red Cross Society with twenty thousand tablets of it, for the use of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

As recently noted in the *C. & D.*, vaseline was used by our troops during the South African War for alleviation of foot-soreness. On Monday, August 31, Mr. Chas. F. Emery, on behalf of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 42 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., offered Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener fifty thousand tins of vaseline for the use of the soldiers. The offer was promptly accepted in the following terms :

"I am commanded by the Army Council to thank your directors for your generous offer of 50,000 tins of vaseline for the use of the troops now on active service. The Council will be pleased to accept the offer, and I am to enclose a leaflet giving directions for the despatch of such consignments to the Expeditionary Force, together with a supply of special labels."

The soldiers smear their feet with the vaseline, which keeps them in good condition and prevents chafing; at the same time the leather of the boots absorbs some of it, rendering them more pliable, so that the men march in comfort, and fewer of them fall out owing to foot-sores.

Committee on Drug-supply.

The Committee appointed by the Government to consider questions arising in connection with the supply of drugs in the United Kingdom comprises Mr. J. Smith Whitaker (National Health Insurance Commission), Chairman; Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., Sir T. Lauder Brunton, Bart., Dr. A. Cox (Medical Secretary of the British Medical Association), Professor A. R. Cushny (University College, London), Dr. E. Rowland Fothergill (Council of the British Medical Association), Dr. B. A. Richmond (Secretary of the London Panel Committee), Dr. F. J. Smith, and Dr. W. Hale White, with Dr. E. W. Adams (medical officer of the National Health Insurance Commission) as Secretary.

Sources of Supplies.

Italy has by Proclamation prohibited the export of petroleum, petrol, glycerin, and lubricating materials; copper, aluminium, lead, silicon, nitrate of sodium, sulphuric, nitric, and picric acids, calcium carbide, acetone, sulphuric anhydride, and carbonate of sodium.

The Dominion of Canada has by Proclamation prohibited exports of warlike stores, the list being identical with that recently issued in the United Kingdom. A further Proclamation mentions, *inter alia*, surgical dressings and bandages, dimethylaniline, and fulminate of mercury as being prohibited, except to the United Kingdom and British Possessions.

Recruiting for the War.

This week a great impetus has been given to recruiting for the British Army, and we learn that young men are offering themselves at the rate of over 10,000 a day. Several of our own staff at 42 Cannon Street have joined colleagues who were already serving, and they go with all good wishes for a safe return to their old positions. The wholesale and retail drug-trades have given hundreds of men to the Service. At the beginning of last month Messrs. Burgoynes, Burbidges & Co. relieved a large number of their unmarried men, and they inform us that they are now desirous of relieving more, but having the Army contract for medicines they want to avoid jeopardising these supplies in the slightest. The special difficulty is to get journeymen and such operators as tablet-makers to take the place of those who would join the Army. They solicit assistance in this matter.

British Spas.

According to the "British Medical Journal," the closing of the Continental spas is resulting in an increased influx of visitors to Buxton. Visitors are realising that Buxton can offer, in greater comfort and at less expense, the counterpart of almost every Continental treatment. We

have also received the following reports from correspondents in other spas :

DROITWICH.—In the hotels and boarding-houses there are quite a number of visitors who have been accustomed to go on the Continent under ordinary circumstances. Also the proprietors are looking forward to a much better winter than ever before. An illustrated pamphlet, entitled "The Brine-baths of Droitwich and their Surroundings," is published by the Corbett Trustees. As there is considerable inquiry at present for British natural aperient waters, we note that Mr. Stephen Harris, a local pharmacist, is proprietor of Wychia Aperient-water, the natural product of Droitwich brine.

HARROGATE.—The season is now at its height, and the varied treatments at the baths are given as usual.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS is not so full as it usually is at this time of the year, but many people, owing to Continental difficulties, are giving this spa a trial, and are very delighted with the place.

MALVERN.—Hotels and boarding-houses are fairly full, and there are rather more American visitors than usual. Later on visitors are expected who generally winter abroad. Reports from other spas will be inserted as received.

Trade Opportunities.

Information comes from Melbourne that there is a shortage of anaesthetics, particularly chloroform and ether, in Australia, and the question of the local production of these and other pharmaceutical preparations is being discussed.

The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that the German Press Bureau in the United States is giving the widest publicity to the distress that will be caused unless the importations of dye-stuffs from Germany are resumed. He adds :

"If British manufacturers of dye-stuffs are able to meet the American demand they will undoubtedly find another profitable market formerly monopolised by a 'made in Germany' article, and one of the alleged reasons for the purchase of the German ships will be destroyed."

Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., Ltd., 1-2 Snow Hill, London, E.C., have received a letter from "Politiken," a leading Danish newspaper, stating that the war opens up a new market for British-made goods in Denmark and Northern Europe. Denmark, it is stated, consumes a great deal of, among other goods, medicinal and toilet articles, soaps, technical instruments, etc., which could be supplied from Britain. It is pointed out that the financial situation in Denmark is exceptionally good, the country is flourishing, the buying power of the public is good owing to the brilliant condition of Denmark's export trade, and the steamer connection with Great Britain is as safe and regular as before the war. This is, says the "Politiken," an exceptional opportunity for the British trader, and ought to be made use of now.

The Column Club of Manchester convened a special public meeting on August 28 to consider business conditions and trading possibilities arising out of the war. Mr. W. H. Veno, who was in the chair, moved the following resolution :

"That this meeting considers there is now no real basis for any panic in business. Home demand in a large degree still continues. All Colonial and many foreign markets are open to us. Britain's ultimate success can best be gained by a return to normal conditions of trade, and to help to secure this end manufacturers of branded goods are urged to continue their advertising both at home and abroad, especially having regard to the many opportunities there are at present of securing trade which has hitherto gone to Germany or Austria."

Mr. Veno said that there appeared to be no two opinions as to the final issue of the war, but there is great uncertainty as to how long the war is going to last. He thought we should be lucky if we saw the end of it within twelve months. He wanted the meeting to consider how to keep the trade of the country going, and also how much of the trade of Germany and Austria they could capture. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was decided that the Committee of the Club should consider means of giving effect to it.

The Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association has passed the following resolutions and sent copies of them to the

local member of Parliament and the Chancellor of the Exchequer :

A. That, in the opinion of this Association, the present unique opportunity should be seized to secure to Britisher the past trade existing in fine chemicals now monopolised almost entirely by German manufacturers.

B. That in order to secure this addition to the Empire's trade and prosperity, it is essential that duty-free alcohol should not only at this juncture be allowed to our manufacturers, but a definite assurance be given that on the cessation of hostilities duty-free spirit will be allowed by the State for these purposes, as it is unjust and unreasonable to expect manufacturers to erect the necessary plant for these processes unless assured of this.

C. That grants in aid of higher technical education and research work, such as appertain in Germany, are highly essential in this country.

The Association is aware that movements in this direction are already being undertaken, but feels this is the psychological moment for as many Associations as possible to hit the same nail on the head.

[As A and B are receiving active Government attention, and as Ministers and members of Parliament have so much to do with the war and its myriad consequences that they have practically no leisure, we respectfully suggest that this is not the time to repeat these resolutions by the score. We are able to give the assurance that in the highest quarters these matters are being attended to as far as is possible at a time when the paramount purpose of Parliament and the Government is to maintain the efficiency of the British Army for the war on the Continent.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Personalia.

Mr. J. H. Hopley, chemist and druggist, Chester, has agreed to act as pharmacist to the local women's branch of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

M. Ernest Solvay, the well-known Belgian alkali-manufacturer, is one of the two hostages whom the Germans have retained pending the payment of the blackmail on Brussels.

Alderman E. Neale, chemist and druggist, Chippenham, Deputy-Mayor of the Borough, and Mr. J. C. Coles, Ph.C., Chippenham, have been appointed members of the Committee formed to deal with distress arising in the borough through the war.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, president of the Armour Companies in America, has written to Mr. R. H. Cabell, managing director of Armour & Co., Ltd., London, saying :

"I concur most heartily in the position you have taken in regard to helping the English Government. We want to offer them all the facilities we can and give them every assistance; our sympathies are with them."

Mr. John Lorimer, although in his seventieth year, has offered himself twice to Lord Kitchener for any military work at home or abroad. He is still free, and in writing to us from 18 Elmwood Gardens, Acton, W., says :

"Though strong and active as a boy, my age, quite properly, I suppose, disqualifies me. I am equal to a full day's work at anything connected with the drug-trade, from bottle-washing to managing a business, small or large, and would gladly take up any such duties during the war, provided I could thereby release an active young fellow for military service."

At Marylebone Police Court, on September 1, Dr. W. Norman-Bott, F.C.S., 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C., was charged for failing to register himself under the Aliens' Restriction Order. The accused stated that he is an English subject, born in Manchester in 1865 or 1867, and was educated at Owens College, had studied in Germany, and was for ten years Government Analyst at the Straits Settlements. The police, however, stated that they had ascertained that in his application for the Straits Settlements post in 1889 accused had stated that he was born in Wiesbaden in 1861. On accused's behalf, Mr. Romain stated that he was a special constable for the City of London, and adhered to his statement that, to the best of his belief, he was born at Manchester. His father died while he was a child. Dr. Norman-Bott, who is a Ph.D. of Heidelberg University, a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society for nearly a quarter of a century, was remanded in two sureties of £50/-.

Mr. E. Wray, an English chemist, who was in the employ of Kalle & Co., coal-tar manufacturers, Biebrich-on-Rhine, and who saw something of the state of affairs in Germany before and after the outbreak of war, states that several days before the declaration of war against Russia troop-trains, etc., passed through Biebrich towards the Belgian frontier. This proved that a large force was being moved, as the main railway route follows the opposite bank of the Rhine, and Mr. Wray concludes that the line through Biebrich would be used only when the better route was being worked to its fullest capacity. All sorts of alarmist reports were circulated among the German people, who had, Mr. Wray says, no desire for war. It was suggested to Mr. Wray by the managing director of Kalle & Co. that he might take out nationalisation papers, but he rejected the proposal. For a week he lived in quietness, but was then arrested and his papers overhauled by the police along with a representative of the firm for whom he worked. From this fact Mr. Wray concludes that the firm instigated the search, and that their object was to possess themselves of all his notes of chemical researches and to get rid of him. He was ordered to leave next day, and after an arduous journey he arrived at Rotterdam and is now in Manchester.

Miscellaneous.

All the chemists in Margate have undertaken to supply medicines gratuitously to the families of soldiers and sailors serving in the war.

The buildings of the Birmingham University have been transformed into the largest military hospital in the country at a cost of 10,000/-.

On August 31 120 workmen and 25 per cent. of the office staff employed by Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, volunteered for service with the Colours.

Small tins of boric ointment, borated vaseline, and antiseptic powder figure on a list of articles issued by the War Office as useful to soldiers serving in France. Chemists, note!

E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen), Ltd., Manchester, intimate that there is no German or Austrian capital, or labour, or any person of German or Austrian nationality connected with or interested in Kruschen Salts.

The Leeds Chemists' Association has provided members with a card, inscribed as follows :

"The Leeds Chemists' Association has arranged with its members that business shall be carried on as usual, and no prices shall be advanced, except in case of absolute necessity."

Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, have notified their staff that the places of all taking service under the King will be kept open, and with respect to married men the difference in money between that paid by the Government and their usual salaries will be handed over weekly to their families.

Bradford Pharmacists' Association has contributed ten guineas to the Bradford Traders' War Relief Fund, and members have promised individual subscriptions or weekly contributions while the war lasts; 2*l.* 5*s.* has already been subscribed by members in addition to the Association's contribution. Mr. R. T. Silson has been appointed representative of the Association on the Relief Fund Committee.

Mr. J. Cleworth, pharmacist photographer, 56 Ducie Street, Manchester, has been very busily occupied photographing the Territorials in his district (the 7th Manchester Regiment), his main window being full of their photographs. He has given the whole of the proceeds of the sale of the photographs, to the amount of 3*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, to the Prince of Wales's Relief Fund. The receipt for which he has placed in his window.

Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., are among those British traders who have found it necessary to deny that they are of foreign origin. Their business was founded in London thirty years ago. It has been worked entirely with British subscribed capital, every shareholder is a native

of Great Britain, and all products are manufactured exclusively in London by an entirely British staff.

Medical students who had completed their curriculum and desired to volunteer for active service were admitted to a special Final examination at Glasgow University, when nineteen out of twenty-two candidates passed. They were marshalled in the Senate-room immediately after the results were issued, seven of them wearing khaki uniforms under their academic gowns, and the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. were conferred upon them, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B.) presiding.

Sutton Coldfield and the neighbouring parish of Boldmere have taken up the call to women to take their share in the work to be done everywhere as a result of the war. A considerable amount of money has been raised, one resident heading the list with 1,000*l.* Classes on home nursing are being formed, so that women may be ready if called upon to take their part in nursing the wounded and convalescent. Dr. Clayton Morris is in charge of the Boldmere class, assisted in the demonstrations by Nurse Bousfield, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Bousfield, who is a well-known *C. & D.* contributor.

German Pharmacy and Chemical Trade.

The following items are translations from German newspapers received in London since our last issue :

Meister, Lueius & Brüning, of Hoechst a/M., stated on August 24 that, owing to the war, their business has partly come to a standstill. At the present moment it is impossible to foresee what developments will take place, because it is only now that business conditions are to some extent resuming some degree of order. The company hope that they will be able to keep part of their works going. One factor of great importance is whether it will be possible to open an export trade during the war. So far no members of the staff or workmen have been dismissed, and no dismissals are in contemplation.

The official organ of the Leipzig Medical Association, in one of its issues for last month, contained 214 advertisements for *locum tenentes* to take the place of men who have been called to the colours. The Federal Council of the German Empire has arranged to institute emergency examinations for medical candidates over a certain age, and has abolished the twelve months' practical training of medical students. The result is that numbers of young medical men are now available who have been rejected for military service. The German Home Office has issued an order permitting candidates of medicine who have had at least twelve months' clinical experience to act as assistants for the treatment of club patients.

A telegraphic agency having sent out a notice recommending German pharmacists to order their pharmaceutical requirements, especially in morphine and cocaine, from Switzerland, the "Kolnische Zeitung" of August 23 pointed out that Switzerland does not manufacture any morphia whatsoever, and that cocaine is only made there to a small extent by a German-Swiss firm. The paragraph also pointed out that the great German manufacturers of chemico-pharmaceutical preparations are at present fully prepared to supply not only Germany, but also Austria-Hungary and all neutral States, with all the principal medicines, including morphine and cocaine. These firms had just completed their contracts for the German army in what is described as a "truly brilliant manner."

Owing to the mobilisation, a very large proportion of Berlin pharmacists have joined the army, with the result that it requires the greatest exertion on the part of those who remain to keep the Berlin pharmacies going. It has been arranged that during the war-time a joint night service shall be carried out. All the pharmacies are grouped, six in one group, four of which are closed from 8 P.M. to 8 A.M., the two remaining ones being ready to supply goods during the night. The names of the pharmacies that are open are announced in each group. The Chemical, Drug, and Colour Section of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce has notified that its members will do everything they can to consider the interests of their customers in the matter of credit. Immediately after the outbreak of war practically all credit was stopped, but the Imperial Bank and certain other banking institutions have come to the assistance of the trade, and the goods traffic on the railways is being resumed, so that it will now be possible to fill up the stocks in the pharmacies.

The Manufacture of Salvarsan.

SALVARSAN, which is being largely employed in this country in the treatment of syphilis, is a German product, and as supplies are not coming forward it will soon be unobtainable. If the medical profession still desire to employ the remedy there do not seem to be very great difficulties in making salvarsan in this country, especially when it is borne in mind that as arsено-benzol it is being made in France. Plenty of information regarding salvarsan is given in Martindale and Westcott's "Salvarsan : Its Chemistry, Pharmacy and Therapeutics," and the patent specifications can be consulted readily. Chemically, salvarsan is dioxy-diamino-arseno-benzol di-hydrochloride. The history of its discovery after "years of labour and strenuous research" has been told in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, so that it is not necessary to repeat it here. The German patent for its preparation, No. 224953, is dated June 10, 1909, and the British patent, 13485 of 1910, was accepted December 22, 1910. Under Section 27 of the Patent Act, 1907, the product is required to be made in this country; but, as is well known, a judgment of the High Court in 1909 has had the effect of annulling the benefit intended to be conferred by the 1907 Act. If, however, any manufacturer now desires to make salvarsan, emergency Acts suspending, in the manner laid down, patents and trade-marks belonging to alien enemies enable him to do so. Whether it would be commercially profitable to undertake the manufacture for a limited period is another matter. The two patent specifications to which we refer above are similar, except that the German document includes mention of phenol and cresol derivatives as well as the benzol compound. The starting-point is para-oxyarylarsinic acid, regarding the preparation of which substance accurate information can be obtained from a paper which Dr. W. H. Martindale presented to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry which met in London in 1909. The following example of the methods of making products of therapeutic value from para-oxyarylarsinic acid are given in the British patent :

One hundred and forty-four grams of sodium para-oxyphenylarsinate, dried at 80° C., is introduced by portions into 450 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid at 0° C., while well stirring. Into this mass a mixture of 39 c.c. of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.4) and 39 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid is poured by drops while continuing the stirring, and so slowly that the temperature does not rise over 0° C. The stirring is then continued and the temperature allowed to rise to about 10° C. The mass is then poured into 2,250 c.c. of water, and, after having allowed it to stand for twelve hours in the cold, the nitro-oxyphenylarsinic acid which has separated is filtered off. It forms a yellowish-white crystalline powder, which decomposes when heated.

By reducing the nitro-oxyarylarsinic acid thus formed, there are obtained amino-oxyarylarsinic acids or amino-oxy-derivatives of arsenobenzene, the latter being obtained from the former. The acid is reduced either by sodium amalgam or sodium hydrosulphite. For reducing nitro-oxyphenylarsinic acid by means of sodium amalgam the procedure may be as follows :

A solution of 31.6 grams of nitro-oxyphenylarsinic acid in 600 c.c. of methyl alcohol is digested with 840 grams of sodium amalgam of 4-per-cent. strength at 60° to 70° C. until the evolution of gas ceases. Then about 450 to 500 c.c. of methyl alcohol is distilled off; the residue is treated with 120 c.c. of water, and the solution thus obtained is acidified by means of 150 c.c. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.19). After twelve hours the slight impurities which have separated are filtered off, and the filtrate is boiled with animal charcoal, again filtered, and then mixed with 52 c.c. of 10/N caustic-soda solution, whereupon the greater part of the amino-phenylarsinic acid crystallises.

For reducing the nitro-oxyphenylarsinic acid by means of sodium hydrosulphite the following two methods are given :

I. Sixty-six grams of nitro-oxyphenylarsinic acid is dissolved in 700 c.c. of water and 125 c.c. of 2/N caustic-soda solution, and to this solution solid sodium hydrosulphite is added by portions, while well stirring and preventing rise of temperature above 30° C. by cooling with water. The

hydrosulphite is added until the solution, which is first yellow, is just discoloured, for which about 130 to 140 grams of anhydrous sodium hydrosulphite is required. By then cooling the mass down to 0° C., while continuing to stir, the amino-phenylarsinic acid crystallises, especially if some of the finished preparation be introduced.

II. Sixty-six grams of nitro-oxyphenylarsinic acid is dissolved in 1,320 c.c. of water and 225 c.c. of 2/N caustic-soda solution, and the solution is introduced into a solution of 855 grams of anhydrous sodium hydrosulphite and 171 grams of crystallised magnesium chloride in 4,275 c.c. of water. On digesting the solution at 50° C. a light yellow micro-crystalline precipitate separates, which consists of the diamino-dioxyarsenobenzene. Its separation is completed by gently heating for some time, until a filtered sample remains clear on boiling; the new compound is then filtered off and dried, and forms a yellow powder.

It is stated that each batch of salvarsan is tested on animals for freedom from toxicity, as it is not easy to prevent the formation of intensely poisonous by-products. It would be necessary, therefore, for the manufacture to be aided by the staff of a physiological laboratory before the product is placed on the market, and our Anti-vivisection laws may interfere at this point.

NETHERLANDS NOTES.

Chemical Manufactures in Holland.—Among the chemical products made in Holland are glycerin, saccharin, rubber substitutes, synthetic perfumes, ether, chloroform, starch, coal-tar products, quinine and other cinchona alkaloids, sodium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, ethyl chloride, hydrogen peroxide, milk-sugar, cocaine, and haematoxin. There are six glycerin-works, twenty-nine beet-sugar factories, one for hydrochloric acid and nitric acid respectively, five where sulphuric acid is made, and six alkali-works.

Examinations during War-time.—In reply to a question of one of the members of the Second Chamber, the Minister for the Home Department (Mr. Cort van der Linden) stated that the Presidents of different Examination Boards are making inquiries as to candidates prevented from submitting to various examinations on account of the mobilisation of the army. As soon as possible the Government will take steps to give those candidates the opportunity of sitting for the examination which they were prevented from doing. The pharmaceutical examinations were nearly all completed before mobilisation began. The Assistants' examination, which is for the greater part taken by girls, concluded at Utrecht on August 8. Of the 117 female candidates, fifty-eight passed. There were thirty-six male candidates, of whom seventeen passed.

Silver Bills.—In order to cope with the scarcity of silver coins, the Dutch Government has issued silver bills of the value of one, two-and-a-half, and five guilders. The silver bill of one guilder, the paper money of the lowest value ever issued in the country, is printed in brown on white; that of 2½ guilders in blue, and that of 5 guilders in green. The inscription states that the notes are



a legal tender. The Government will also issue new notes of values from f.10 to f.50,000. In several cities—e.g., Amsterdam—paper money of low value had been issued in order to cope with the need for silver. This paper money will be withdrawn from circulation as soon as possible now that the Government has taken the matter in hand.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Brevities.

During an anti-German riot at Keighley last week several shops were damaged, including the pharmacy of Mr. Joseph Harrison, chemist and druggist, the windows of which were broken.

Six deaths due to poisons have been reported since our last issue, three of them being suicidal cases. The "poisons" were iodine, lead, salt of lemon, soothing syrup containing opium, and two unknown substances.

At Newport on September 1, Mr. Henry L. Hall, described as a chemist, was remanded on a charge of doing grievous bodily harm to, and causing the death of, Elizabeth Windmill by running into her while cycling. Bail was allowed.

During the past year samples of drugs taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the undermentioned boroughs have been reported upon as follows: Paddington, nineteen samples examined, two unsatisfactory; Stoke Newington, three samples analysed, one adulterated; St. Pancras, thirty-six samples, all but one genuine; Wimbledon, eight samples examined, and two (citric acid) were inferior. One of the samples examined in Stoke Newington was Steedman's powders!

Contracts.

The following contracts have been settled:

Stockport Guardians.—Messrs. C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester, for rubber beds, water-cushions, and air-rings.

Wakefield Guardians.—Messrs. J. Ellis & Co., for six months' supply of soda-water.

The authorities of the Central London School District, through a special committee appointed to consider the matter, have informed their contractors that the Board would require each contract to be fulfilled, but on the expiration of contracts next Michaelmas they would be prepared to consider reasonably any financial loss incurred. In the meantime the minimum weekly supplies only would be ordered.

Drugs for the Poor.

Brecknock Guardians are inviting tenders for supply of drugs for the year ending Michaelmas 1915. These close on September 11, and particulars can be obtained from Mr. Thomas, Clerk to the Guardians, Brecon.

Mr. A. Lander, chemist and druggist, Canterbury, contractor for drugs to the local workhouse, has informed the Guardians that the prices of some drugs had increased enormously, while other articles in his contract could not be supplied at any price.

A special committee of the City of London Guardians has reported that in consequence of the financial loss to contractors, who were honourably fulfilling their contracts at normal prices, the Committee had given instructions that minimum quantities only of supplies should be ordered.

The Gloucester Guardians and Berwick Guardians have received the usual letters from the Local Government Board stating that the war does not affect contracts, and that they should be continued on the understanding that later on the basis of the contract prices should be settled by agreement or arbitration.

"The Hospital" suggests that, in view of the shortage of certain drugs and the fact that Boards of Guardians will experience difficulty in getting firms to tender for the supply of drugs for the usual periods, it might be advisable to have one large general drug-store for the whole of London, from which the various institutions might draw their supplies.

Dr. F. W. Stevenson, Ilfracombe, district medical officer to Barnstaple Union, in a statement to the Guardians, reported that he had dispensed 1,477 bottles of medicine during the past nine months. Assuming that each bottle of medicine cost him 6d. (the doctor said the Insurance Commissioners' figure was 7½d.), his annual drug-bill would be 50l., leaving him 3½d. for each attend-

ance. He suggested that his salary should remain at 100l. per annum, and that the Guardians should arrange to have his prescriptions dispensed free of cost to him.

The Rexall Convention that Was Not.

The Rexall Convention which was to have been held at the Anglo-American Exposition, Shepherd's Bush, London, on August 26 and 27, was postponed indefinitely on account of the war. It had been arranged that the American visitors should leave New York on August 11 per s.s. *Mauretania*, and arrive at Liverpool on August 16; the intervening week was to have been devoted to sightseeing, and a motor tour had been arranged from Liverpool through Wales, thence to Oxford and along the Thames to London. The business sessions of the Convention were to have been held in one of the halls at the Anglo-American Exposition, and the Lord Mayor of London had consented to deliver the opening address. The President (Mr. Louis R. Liggett) had arranged to be present and to address the gathering on the opening day of the Convention, and Rexall affairs in the United Kingdom were to have been reviewed by the Treasurer (Mr. James C. McCormick). Besides the business sessions several pleasantries had been arranged for both days of the meeting, and lady visitors were to have been specially catered for. Facilities had also been arranged for American Rexallites to visit the principal European countries and places of interest in Great Britain. But all that has been upset by the European war, and although Mr. Lewis S. Wandell, the general manager on this side, lost his nerve for a fortnight, he is now on the way towards that "very near future when he can give a definite Convention date, since that will mean that Great Britain has emerged, as she surely will, from this great trial with high honour to enter into a new era of peace and great prosperity." In a later letter which was "dictated, read, and signed with pen and ink" by Mr. Wandell it is stated that "all that we Rexallites need, to come through this dark period successfully, is confidence in ourselves and our organisation." The vermillion sticker that accompanies the letter adds: "If it is only three lines, let us have them to reprint in what will truly be a banner roll of progressive patriotic British Pharmacists."

Fires.

An outbreak of fire occurred at the pharmacy of Mr. G. Nicholson, Tunbridge Wells, on August 29, but it was put out before serious damage was done.

A fire, caused by a liquid ignited while being heated, occurred on August 27 at the premises of Mr. J. Hargreaves, F.I.C., F.C.S., Victoria Road, Widnes. The damage was not serious.

Damage amounting to about 300l. was caused by fire at the Cottam Avenue wholesale warehouse of Messrs. J. Savage & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, Bradford, on August 29. The fire was confined to the basement, and damage to the extent of 300l. was done. Business is being carried on "as usual."

Mr. A. Berliner's cotton-wool factory in Richmond Street, London, E.C., was the scene of a destructive fire on the night of September 1. The origin of the fire is unknown, and before it was subdued the contents of the factory were practically destroyed. Mr. Berliner informs us that he has already made arrangements for supplies, and although he loses a production of about five tons of cotton-wool per week, his other factories will be able to produce sufficient to supply all the ordinary requirements of his customers.

Sheffield.

The sale of lead plaster by unqualified vendors is still a source of trouble in Sheffield. Another case of fatal poisoning by this substance is reported this week.

The local Guardians have decided not to enforce contract prices for drugs, but to leave the purchase of drugs in the hands of the pharmacist until the drug-markets are more settled.

Sheffield pharmacists report trade very depressed and Insurance work light. This appears to be chiefly due to the feeling of uncertainty which prevails rather than to any lack of employment.

Sheffield Education Committee have made special arrangements at the Central Secondary Evening School so that the pharmacology class can be taken in conjunction with the pharmacy course, covering four years. The class meets at 8 p.m., so that chemists' assistants and apprentices may attend after business-hours. Intending students should enrol before September 19. Mr. E. Preston is the lecturer on pharmacy.

IRISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Drugs for the Poor.

The Local Government Board has circularised Irish Boards of Guardians as to the fact that many drugs in regular use are obtained from abroad, and pointing out that contractors experience difficulty in keeping up their stocks. The Board impresses on medical officers the necessity for the exercise of economy by ordering as small supplies as possible.

Kilmallock Guardians have been informed by their contractors for drugs, Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, that, on account of the war, certain drugs were not easily procurable and had increased in price. They did not wish to make a profit out of the present crisis, but asked to be released from contract prices for such drugs. The letter was marked "Noted."—Clonmel Guardians have informed the same firm that they are expected to carry out their contracts, and any application made to the Guardians for a grant to cover loss would be considered at the expiration of the contracts.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

Aberdeen.

An ambulance class has been formed in connection with the Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association. Dr. Forbes will undertake the duties of instructor.

Professor Hendrick, of Aberdeen University, discussing with a representative of the local "Free Press" the present shortage of potassium salts for manurial purposes, suggests that it might result in material benefit to the country. It is well known, says Professor Hendrick, that farm lands have been lime-starved in recent years, and if farmers would utilise the money they would under ordinary circumstances spend on potash in the purchase of lime and apply it to their land a very useful purpose might be achieved.

Edinburgh.

Several chemists' assistants who have been called up to join their units of the Territorial Forces are quartered in the Scottish capital.

Dr. James Harvey, who was injured some weeks ago by a runaway horse, has completely recovered, and has resumed practice this week.

The police have been warning local chemists regarding a stranger who obtains six or a dozen 6-oz. bottles, gives a false address, and fails to fulfil his promise to return with the money.

Some of the wholesale houses are handling large orders from out-of-the-way places at present. The reason is that such communities are putting up numerous temporary visitors of a stalwart type.

Glasgow and the West.

The Glasgow city analyst reports that during the past year 1,836 samples were analysed, of which 1,180 were formal, and 16.7 per cent. of the samples were reported as adulterated, against 13.4 per cent. in the previous year.

The late Mr. David Moir (*C. & D.*, August 29, p. 49) formerly had the pharmacy in Glasgow Street, Maxwell-town, which is now carried on by ex-Provost Nicholson, and afterwards occupied a shop in Castle Street, Dumfries. He removed to Manchester, and subsequently went to Adelaide, South Australia.

The Committee recently appointed to secure a central supply of radium for Glasgow and the West of Scotland has received subscriptions amounting to over 7,300*l.*, and the Bellahouston Trustees have promised conditionally a grant of 500*l.* for expenses of administration for three years. Arrangements have already been made for the purchase of 600 milligrams of radium bromide, and a room placed by the University at the Committee's disposal is being fitted up under the supervision of Professor F. Soddy, F.R.S., as a radiometric laboratory. Arrangements are being made with certain hospitals in the city for the treatment of patients by radium.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. J. H. Gordon, chemist and druggist, who has been for many years with Messrs. Bathgate & Co., has taken over the business of Mr. John Blees, 18-1 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

SELLING LEGIUM.—A native medical doctor has been acquitted in Ceylon for selling legium, a preparation of ganja, an excisable article under the Ordinance. Accused maintained the substance was a medicinal preparation used in his practice as a native medical practitioner.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.—In his Administration Report for 1913, Dr. Allan Perry intimates that there has been a decrease in the consumption of eating-opium and an increase in that of smoking-opium owing to its greater morphine strength. The total consumption in Ceylon for 1913 is less by about three million grains.

Our American Letter.

(Special Correspondence to the "C. & D.")

Cocaine in U.S.A.—Dr. Hamilton Wright, one of the United States Opium Commissioners, estimates that 150,000 oz. of cocaine is manufactured annually in the United States, of which 20,000 oz. is required for surgical purposes. The balance is consumed by habitual users.

American Pharmacists' European Tour.—A member of the German-American Apothecaries' Society, who landed at Montreal from the s.s. *Royal George* of the Canadian Northern Steamship Co., on Monday, August 17, reports that while he was in Frankfort with the party he learned of a way of getting out of Germany in the direction of Holland, and told the party that they had only one hour in which to decide what to do. He and others from New York left at once, as by that time the German populace were acting in a crazy fashion, and suspecting spies on every side, anyone speaking French or English being suspected and arrested. Among those who returned was Dr. W. C. Alpers, the leader of the pharmaceutical party.

The European War.—A correspondent writes: "Just a line of congratulation on the August 8 number of the *C. & D.*, which has just reached me, especially the advice to the drug-trade. It is a pity it was not followed in U.S.A., as conditions here would almost warrant one thinking that people had gone mad. Carbolic acid jumped from 8*½*c. to 35c., mercury from \$36 to \$100, mineral oil from 85c. a gallon to \$4.50, and I was told the other day that one house that was ordinarily content with a profit of \$50 on a car-load of cyanide of potassium sold a car-load with a profit of \$1,000. Food has jumped up very rapidly, and a great number of people are laying in supplies. Germany has had an enormous business here; it is now wiped out. I am sorry for the German people, and I am sure that all decent people will be sorry, but it is quite time an end was put to the mailed fist of Europe." [In this connection we were informed by the Board of Trade on September 1 that, "according to telegrams from New York, United States of America firms are preparing to send a veritable army of commercial travellers to South America, especially to Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, with a view to the capture of German trade in those markets."]

A CIRCULAR has been issued regarding the affairs of the late George M. Ryan, 12 Upper Camden Street, Dublin, stating that he died largely in debt, the liabilities being 834*l.* and the estimated assets 383*l.* On behalf of his widow, Messrs. W. Carey & Son, 45 Dame Street, Dublin, have offered the creditors 10*s.* in the pound in full discharge of their claims.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Offences against the Person Act.—At Manchester County Police Court last week, a charge against Arthur John Paine of supplying a married woman with a noxious liquid was dismissed, the Magistrates intimating that they did not think on the evidence a jury would convict. The liquid, for which the woman paid 10s., contained aloes, and a doctor stated in evidence that it was doubtful whether in the doses prescribed the liquid could be described as noxious.

Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.—At Lambeth Police Court on August 31, Ernest Frederick Cuthbert Pashley, chemist and druggist, Queen's Road, Peckham, was summoned for vending and exposing for sale dutiable medicines without a licence. Two other summonses were for exposing for sale dutiable bottles of medicine unstamped. Evidence was given to the effect that on June 16 an officer of Customs and Excise went to the defendant's shop and purchased a bottle of indigestion-mixture and a bottle of rheumatic and gout mixture. The bottles bore labels recommending their use for the complaints named. The defendant contended that if he had put on the bottles the reference number whence he got the recipe he would not have been liable; but Mr. Gibson, who supported the proceedings on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, disagreed with that view, as did also the Magistrate. The defendant was ordered to pay fines and costs amounting to 31s.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on September 2, Herbert Charles Dorsan and Albert James Dorsan, Waterloo Road, were each fined 20*l.* for selling unstamped and without a licence medicinal capsules, pills, and tablets which were liable to duty. For the defendants it was explained that they held a licence in respect to other premises in Robson Road, West Norwood, and they thought it also applied to their place in Waterloo Road. If the full penalties (160*l.*) were imposed they would be ruined. Herbert Dorsan was ordered to pay 12*s.* costs. [See also p. 62.]

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

CAPTAIN COOKESLEY'S CONSOLIDATED FOOD CO., LTD. (P.C.). Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Takes power to carry on also the business of chemists. The first directors are R. Bence-Jones and C. M. Greenwood. R.O., 86 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

NUVITÉ CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and importers of and dealers in wines, spirits, cordials, medicaments, and other restoratives or foods, chemists, druggists, drysalters, chemical-manufacturers, etc. The first directors are J. S. Pyke, J. Youngs, and F. E. Palmer. R.O., 62a Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.

HUTTON & BARRETT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the businesses of chemists and druggists carried on by H. Hutton at 59 Warwick Street and 42 The Parade and by J. R. Barrett of 16 The Parade and 30 Regent Street, Leamington, Warwick, and to carry on the same and the business of opticians, dealers in photographic, optical, and scientific apparatus, etc. The subscribers and first directors are H. Hutton and J. R. Barrett. R.O., 16 The Parade, Leamington.

MINERAL-WATER TRADERS' (FREIGHTS) ASSOCIATION, LTD.—This company was registered on August 28 with twenty members, each liable for one guinea in the event of winding-up, to carry on the business indicated by the title. The subscribers include S. G. Ellis, Ruthin; J. Bardsley, Ardwick Green; E. R. Beadle, 47 Wigmore Street, W.; E. H. Bishop, Camden Town; E. S. Corry, Belfast; and C. C. Mumby, Portsmouth. The first directors are S. G. Ellis, J. Bardsley, and E. R. Beadle. R.O., 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

Company News.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.—Dividend warrants on the preference shares have been posted as usual.

FRAME FOOD CO., LTD.—A general meeting of the members of this company will be held on September 30 at 2 Coleman Street, London, E.C., for the purpose of hearing an account of the winding-up proceedings, and determining the manner in which the books, etc., of the company shall be disposed of.

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BLOOM, SARAH, PARSONS, R., and WEBSTER, J. T., Strand, W.C., opticians, under the style of Blooms.
McFARLAN, W. M., and MELVILLE, G. M., Basingstoke, general medical practitioners, under the style of McFarlan & Melville.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re Edward R. Hoblyn, 102 Union Street, Plymouth, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors of this debtor was held at the offices of the Official Receiver on August 28. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of 647*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, of which 414*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* is expected to rank for dividend. Assets are estimated to produce 29*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, the deficiency being 384*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* "Bad trade, competition of company shops, sickness of my wife, want of capital, and pressure by creditors" are the causes of failure alleged by the debtor. The Official Receiver reports that the debtor commenced trading at Tavistock Road, Plymouth, in 1897, with a capital of 400*l.* After twelve months he closed the premises, and bought a business at 97 Union Street, Plymouth, for 1,150*l.*, borrowing 500*l.* for the purpose, which has since been paid. Debtor did a very good business at first, but owing to increased rent and greater competition his business had declined for five or six years past, and to effect economy he removed to 102 Union Street about thirteen months ago. About four years ago he effected an arrangement with certain of his creditors, paying 10*s.* in the pound, but his funds were insufficient to pay all. The public examination has been fixed for October 2.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Collis, Arthur Frederick, trading as the Bath Drug Co., 11 Abbey Churchyard, and residing at Westhall House, Park Lane, Bath, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, A. J. Gardner, 12 Baldwin Street, Bristol, C.A. Dated, August 22; filed, August 26. Secured creditors, 240*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 2,196*l.*; estimated net assets, 1,329*l.* The creditors are: Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (17*l.*); Sangars (21*l.*); S. Collis (Exors of) 2,080*l.*; and Waide & Sons (12*l.*).

Foggitt, John Blackett, late 367 and 369 Lord Street and 2 Chapel Street, and resided at 32 Scarisbrick New Road, all Southport, but at present residing at 57 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, P. S. Booth, 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, accountant. Dated, August 10; filed, August 25. Liabilities unsecured, 1,613*l.*; estimated net assets, 1,200*l.* (pursuant to Section 5). A meeting of this debtor's creditors was held at the beginning of July, when accounts were submitted. A circular has been issued by Mr. Parkin S. Booth, accountant to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., Liverpool, stating that it was decided that steps should be taken to vest the estate in someone with legal authority to wind the estate up and secure the creditors' interests. At that time it was thought that bankruptcy proceedings could not be avoided, but it was ultimately found that no really available act of bankruptcy had been committed, and it was therefore incumbent upon the largest creditors, Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (who had been authorised at the meeting), to take action so as to found an act of bankruptcy. This was done by the seizure and sale of the businesses (*C. & D.*, August 1, p. 39), but while this was proceeding Mr. Foggitt's solicitors ascertained his whereabouts, and in order to expedite matters and save expense a deed of arrangement was forwarded to him in Canada. This has now been received back, and is duly registered, and Mr. Booth is in possession of the estate as trustee for all the creditors. In the circular (which is dated August 26) Mr. Booth states that Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., are not desirous of taking advantage of their action, and the proceeds of the sales, less the expenses, will come into his (Mr. Booth's) hands, and will be available for the creditors generally. Mr. Booth is now proceeding to realise the balance of the estate, but a further meeting will not be held unless specially asked for, as the principal creditors are fully cognisant of the position of affairs, and have agreed to the present arrangement. The following are

creditors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. (22*l.*); Bleasdale, Ltd. (64*l.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer (77*l.*); T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd. (26*l.*); Brown, Gray & Co. (26*l.*); Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (29*l.*); Butler & Crispe (17*l.*); Camwal, Ltd. (17*l.*); A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd. (18*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (367*l.*); Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. (13*l.*); Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd. (45*l.*); Ingram & Royle, Ltd. (16*l.*); Johnson & Sons, Ltd. (30*l.*); L. Leo & Co. (15*l.*); The London Essence Co. (13*l.*); John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd. (17*l.*); Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd. (13*l.*); B. Robinson & Co. (32*l.*); R. J. Reuter (15*l.*); Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. (40*l.*); E. Taylor & Co. (21*l.*); J. Thompson, Ltd. (10*l.*); Virol, Ltd. (12*l.*); Wigglesworth & Co. (23*l.*); Waller & Riley, Ltd. (40*l.*); Yardley & Co. (23*l.*)

Roberts, William Hughes, 391 Manchester Road, Heaton Chapel, Drug-store Proprietor.—Trustee, H. B. Leah, 9 Warren Street, Stockport, I.A. Dated, August 22; filed, August 27. Liabilities unsecured, 431*l.*; estimated net assets, 205*l.*

BIRTHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

DAVIES.—At 81 High Street, Peckham, on August 27, the wife of F. W. Davies, chemist and druggist, of a son.

EVANS.—At the White House, Headley, Hants, on August 31, the wife of Lieutenant W. Sandford Evans, of the Welsh Regiment (now at the Front), of a son.

FRANCIS.—At 5 Alcester Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, on August 30, the wife of Edward S. Francis, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

HAYES.—At Royal Crescent Pharmacy, 1 St. Ann's Road, London, W., on August 30, the wife of J. A. Hayes (manager), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BAILEY—LEONARD.—At St. James's Church, Cardiff, by the Rev. A. Henderson, on September 2, Harold E. Bailey, chemist and druggist, Highgate, London, N., to Isabella, younger daughter of the late Mr. S. Leonard and Mrs. Leonard.

BARRIE—DONALD.—At Mather's Hotel, Dundee, by the Rev. H. M. Davidson, on August 31, Alexander Y. Barrie, chemist and druggist, to Grace McIntosh, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Donald, photographer, Dundee.

BROWN—HICKSON.—At Driffield Wesleyan Church, on September 2, Harold E. Brown, chemist and druggist, Hessle, to Annie, fourth daughter of the late Mr. J. W. Hickson and Mrs. Hickson, Stanley Villa, Driffield.

CRUICKSHANK—CRUICKSHANK.—At Brunthall, Turriff, by the Rev. Duncan MacLaren, B.D., minister of Turriff, on August 26, George M. Cruickshank, chemist and druggist, Turriff, to Jessie Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, farmer, Brunthall.

HUTCHESON—BLACK.—At the Douglas Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, by the Rev. J. A. Coutts, on August 26, Lewis Hutcheson, chemist and druggist, Beauly, Inverness-shire, to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. William Black, 78 Black Street, Glasgow.

MURRAY—FALCONER.—At 2 Saville Place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. W. Liddle, B.D., on August 31, David Murray, chemist and druggist, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Falconer, Edinburgh.

WEIR—BRYNE.—At the University Church, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, by the Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I., assisted by the Rev. Austin Delany, C.C. (uncle of the bride), the Rev. L. Bryne, C.C., the Rev. M. O'Donohoe, Ph.D. (cousin), the Rev. Father Angelus, O.D.C., and the Rev. Father Shearman, C.C., on August 19, Hugh Weir, Ph.C., Mullingar, to Josephine Bryne, B.A., daughter of the late Mr. James Bryne, Bagenalstown.

Golden Wedding.

MR. JAMES WALKER, chemist and druggist, High Street, Malmesbury, and Mrs. Walker celebrated their golden wedding on August 23, and received many cordial congratulations.

DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BLAKE.—At Bristol, on August 19, Lydia, widow of the late Mr. W. F. Blake, chemist and druggist, Stroud, aged eighty-one.

CARTER.—At 1 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C., on September 2, Charlotte, widow of the late John Sloane Carter, in her eighty-first year. Mrs. Carter was the mother of Mrs. John C. Umney, and attended several of the functions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London during her son-in-law's presidency. She died from heart-failure.

GRAY.—At Dunmanway, county Cork, on August 18, Mary Barbara, wife of Mr. David Gray, Ph.C., late of Barnagrove, Coronary, Bailieborough, county Cavan.

LITTLE.—At Belfast, on August 27, Mr. Joseph H. Little, J.P., managing director of the North of Ireland Chemical Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, Belfast. Mr. Little had had a protracted illness. He had been identified with the commerce of Belfast for half a century.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD TETLOW, D.Sc., Ph.D., manager of Messrs. R. Pullar & Sons' Works at Ashfield, Dunblane, who died on December 13, 1913, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 15,313*l.*, of which 11,455*l.* is Scottish estate.

MR. THOMAS RICHARD WAGSTAFF, Malpas Road, Matlock, formerly in business in Birmingham as a chemist, who died on May 30, left estate of the gross value of 10,838*l.* 3s. 2*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 10,810*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The testator left all of his property to his housekeeper, Lydia Trickett, "in consideration of her faithful services."

MR. WILLIAM SHARPE GILL, 30 Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W., chemist and druggist, manager of the perfume department of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., who died on June 20 at 1 Linden Gardens, Hornsey Lane, London, N., left estate valued at 2,363*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* gross, with net personality 2,286*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Louisa Mary Gill, the sole executrix.

MR. ALFRED PAYNE BALKWILL, Ph.C., Plymouth, who died on June 1, left estate of the gross value of 6,822*l.* 6*s.* of which 2,212*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* is net personality, and probate of his will, dated February 27, 1914, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Sophia Balkwill (daughter of Mr. Josiah Newman, J.P., of Leominster, Hereford); Mr. G. C. Harris, Plymouth; and his nephew, Mr. A. N. Balkwill, chemist, Velverton, Devon. The testator left 50*l.* to George Chambre Harris, his household effects to his wife, and the residue of his estate he left upon trust for his wife for life, and subject to her interest, he left 2,000*l.* upon trust for his sister Catherine Payne Balkwill; 100*l.* each to Oliver and Theodore Pumphrey, his interest in his business, as to one-half to Margaret Balkwill for life, with remainder subject to her interest to the said Oliver and Theodore Pumphrey; and the residue of his estate he left as to two-eighths upon trust for his niece, Margaret A. Balkwill, for life, with remainder to his nephews, Alfred Newman and Francis Balkwill; one-eighth to each of his said two nephews, Alfred and Francis Balkwill; two-eighths to Esther, Margaret, Oliver, and Theodore Pumphrey; one-eighth upon trust for Harriot Balkwill for life; and one-eighth upon trust for Ann Balkwill.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

MR. R. S. WHITE, chemist and druggist, has purchased a pharmacy in Queen Street, Maidenhead.

MR. R. H. STOCKS, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., D.B.O.A., is opening a pharmacy in Crown Street, Halifax.

MR. C. W. TAYLOR has purchased the business of Mr. A. H. Jones, 20 Memorial Road, Walkden, Manchester.

BRUCES, LTD., Drug Stores, Earl's Court Road, S.W., are having a new shop-front put in by Mr. H. Mills, Old Street, E.C.

H. T. KIRBY & CO., LTD., are removing to Newman House, Belton Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W., between September 16 and 21.

TRADE NOTES.

THE DARTON GIBBS Co., 9 Aldersgate Buildings, E.C., can supply immediately all surgical dressings from their London stocks.

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON, 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., intimate that they hold ample stocks of Seabury's surgical requisites, and prices are not advanced.

PAPIER POUDRE, LTD., 20 Baker Street, Portman Square, London, W., inform us that Mr. W. Spencer has not been in their employment since last December.

MESSRS. ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., London, E.C., inform us that they are *not* asking for cash with order for Phosferine, but are filling orders on the usual monthly terms.

HIGH-CLASS WORK at a reasonable price is the motto of the Briton Ferry Canister Co., Ltd., decorated tin-box and tablet manufacturers, etc., Briton Ferry, South Wales.

MR. ROBERT BLACKIE, manufacturing chemist, Shen Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E., is now booking winter contracts for malt extract, cod-liver oil, and malt and oil at normal prices.

A. WANDER & Co., LTD., 45 Cowcross Street, E.C., state that there is no increase in the wholesale or retail prices of "Ovaltine," and give in their advertisement a picture of the English factory.

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS, LTD., Oxford Works, Tower Bridge Road, S.E., are the manufacturers of Pathone, a cresol antiseptic solution, and Ceregen, a proteid phosphate food, which are in good demand at present.

SUTTLEY & SILVERLOCK, LTD., pharmaceutical printers, Blackfriars Road, S.E., announce that, although the cost of all papers has increased, they have decided to supply regular customers at the usual rates while present stocks last.

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD., 16 Jewry Street, E.C., intimate through our advertisement columns that they can supply promptly pharmaceutical chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, fats, and soaps as mentioned in their announcement.

THE PRANA WAR-BOTTLE is a practical adaptation of the Sparklet syphon and has proved a remarkably quick seller. It also makes a topical attraction in the window at present. Aérator's, Ltd., Edmonton, are the manufacturers.

MESSRS. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., Leeds, announce that on account of the reduction in the price of sugar the prices of Goodall's jelly squares have returned to normal. Customers who have bought at the higher prices will be allowed the difference at settlement.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Battersea, S.E., inform our subscribers that their stocks of most chemicals are not yet depleted. They hold ample stocks of British-made pharmaceutical chemicals, chloroform, ethers, etc., and print elsewhere in this issue some other articles which they can supply promptly.

ENGLISH SANDALWOOD OIL.—Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., inform us that they have made no alteration in their price, although German competition has been eliminated, and as the market warrants no alteration they propose to continue to sell their sandalwood oil at present prices.

KUTNOW'S POWDER.—The special points of this popular specialised preparation are set forth in our advertisement columns. Attention is directed to the generous "Hospital War Service" of the proprietors. Applications for supplies for the use of the sick and wounded should be made to Messrs. S. Kutnow & Co., Ltd., 41 Farringdon Street, E.C., marked "Hospital War Service."

"ODOL."—Our subscribers are informed, through the advertisement columns of this issue, that although the prices of some of the ingredients of this popular product have increased, the price to retailers remains unchanged. "Odol" has been manufactured in England for more than twelve years, during the greater part of that time at 59-63 Park Street, Southwark, London, S.E.

CONTRACTS which were booked before the war will be faithfully fulfilled is the announcement of Messrs. Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale, Lancs, and Bardsley House, London, who intimate in this issue that their resources are unreservedly at the service of their customers.

ERASMIC EAU DE COLOGNE.—The Erasmic Co., Ltd., London and Warrington, not content with the excellence of the get-up of Erasmic Eau de Cologne referred to in the *C. & D.* last week, have now issued it in an alternative form, the label being plain white with script lettering—namely, "Erasmic Eau de Cologne, Refreshing, Invigorating, The Erasmic Co., Ltd., London." Each bottle has a small gilt corkscrew tied round the neck with a piece of red ribbon. The perfume is put up in boxes of three bottles, which stand upright, and the boxes are labelled similarly to the bottles.

MESSRS. SANGERS, druggists' sundriesmen, Euston Road, London, N.W., have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the general mobilisation to place on the market a "Military foot-powder." This article is neatly put up in dredger tins to retail at 3d. and 6d. Chemists may profitably introduce it to the notice of their "Territorial" customers. A suitable window-bill is issued along with supplies of the powder. Messrs. Sangers have also recently introduced an English-made Eau-de-Cologne (No. 258), which is distinctly good, both in odour and get-up, and offers chemists an opportunity for a special line to introduce to their customers. For prices, see advertisement.

SIANARA SOAP.—We have this week examined Sianara soap, which is being advertised in this issue by Messrs. J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., toilet-soap manufacturers, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S.E. Sianara is a white soap with a pleasant perfume—Japanese in origin, we are informed—which develops in strength when the soap is being used. The toilet-cakes are oval, and in addition there are bath-tablets—large round cakes—which retail at 4½d. There are also smaller round cakes. The soap is packed in card boxes, the large bath-tablets half a dozen in a box and the oval tablets one dozen in each box. Sianara soap has already made a reputation where it has been shown, and chemists should find it a suitable line for attracting new business. Messrs. Field will gladly send on application their price-list of this and other toilet-soaps.

OPHTHALMIC TUBERCULIN FOR VETERINARY DIAGNOSIS has been issued by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, as one of the products prepared and tested at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. This tuberculin is prepared from the "Old Tuberculin" of Koch by repeated precipitation with alcohol, the precipitate afterwards being made into a permanent solution and carefully standardised. Two to three drops of the solution are instilled into one eye of the animal and its effects noted, which are (in the case of tuberculous animals), slight congestion of the palpebral conjunctiva and swelling of the caruncle as well as lachrymation. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. issue the Veterinary Ophthalmic Tuberculin in 1-e.c. phials, enclosed in a carton along with a dropping-tube, the latter enclosed in a nickel-plated cylinder.

HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS.—Thirty years have elapsed since the first edition of this price-list made its appearance, and in the interval eight editions have been issued. We have received an advance copy of the ninth edition, and we think it will maintain and, if possible, enhance the reputation of Hawley's Counter Adjuncts. "Own-name" specialities are indispensable to the business of the modern chemist, and Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., have made a special feature of the artistic production of packed goods. The list runs to over 300 quarto pages, and is beautifully illustrated. The illustrations in colour of the well-known "Naiad," "Wedgwood" and "Classie" products are fine examples of the art of the modern colour-printer, and reflect great credit on the company's printing department at Liverpool, where the volume has been printed. A novelty of the list is the introduction of footnotes, consisting of letters from chemists, and other testimonials to the Adjuncts from all parts of the world, besides such hints as the following :

DISPLAY.—Many chemists have learned the value of a good window or counter display. Frequently, however, the general effect is spoilt by overcrowding. Put two articles in your window rather than a dozen; use suitable show-cards, and watch the result—it means money in your pocket. The volume is strongly bound in red cloth, and chemists will find it a valuable business adjunct also. Copies may be obtained on application to Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, or 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

BARNETT'S EAU DE COLOGNE is an English product of twenty-five years' reputation, which is offered by Barnett's Perfumery, Ltd., Bristol Street, Birmingham.

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL-WORKS, LTD., are a Swiss, not German, house, with headquarters in Basle, Switzerland, and London office at 7 and 8 Idol Lane, E.C. They inform us that Roche products are still available, particularly that they have large stocks in London of Digalen, Omnopon, Thiocol, Thigenol, Sedobrol, and Iodostarin at *ante bello* prices.

BRITISH NATURAL APERIENT WATER.—The Cheltenham Natural Water Co., Priory Court, Cheltenham, is the first in the field with a natural aperient water, which chemists can place before their customers with confidence that it will please them. It sells at 1s. per bottle, and the company will send a sample dozen for 9s., carriage paid. See the advertisement in this issue.

MORSON'S FINE CHEMICALS.—Messrs. T. Morson & Son, 14 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., have issued an explanatory circular in regard to the manufacture of German chemicals, in which they state that they have had many inquiries as to the course they intend to pursue. Long before the war broke out the firm had completed preliminary investigations on the manufacture of certain chemicals previously made only on the Continent, and they are now making every effort to hasten the production of those articles which have had their mature consideration. They, however, sound the following note of warning :

"What it has taken a nation of highly trained technical chemists to accomplish only after many years of unremitting labour is not to be accomplished easily by others in a few months. It is to be feared that many people, unacquainted with all the intricate details involved in the highly specialised art of the manufacture of fine chemicals on a large scale, may be disappointed to find after a few months that British firms are not placing on the market large quantities of these so-called German chemicals."

As the original and only British makers of medicinal creosote, Messrs. Morson hold sufficient stock to cover normal requirements for some considerable period, and prices have not been advanced out of proportion to the unavoidable increase in the value of all wood products. As regards glycerophosphates, the firm are making every effort to execute all orders with a minimum of delay and without undue inflation of prices. Customers can render assistance by confining orders to their immediate necessities only.

CIRCULARS have been distributed to Birmingham chemists requesting them to draw the attention of their employees to the courses of instruction in the different branches of chemistry which are available at the Municipal Technical School.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE PLEASANCE and their family, of Prahran, Melbourne, are now residing in London, where they will be until the beginning of October. With reference to the personal paragraph published in the *C. & D.* of August 15 regarding their return tickets by a German vessel, Mr. Pleasance informs us that they came from Australia by the P. & O. steamer *Melina*, but before going to Chester they took berths on the Nord Deutsche Lloyd steamer *Schandhorst* for August 31 and paid a deposit. When war broke out Mr. Pleasance called upon the steamship company's agents in London in regard to the deposit, and although at first nothing could be done he ultimately obtained a full return of the deposit, the agents, as an English firm, paying their own cheque. Mr. and Mrs. Pleasance and their family hope to return by the United States, leaving here next month.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

ASSISTANTS TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS (QUALIFICATION) BILL.

The second reading of Mr. Glyn-Jones's Bill has again been put down for Wednesday next, the day upon which the House meets, and, if all goes well, prorogues. It may be taken for granted, however, that the hon. member will again seek the fortunes of the ballot at the commencement of the next session.

GRAIN USED FOR MANUFACTURE OF ALCOHOL.

In the House of Commons on August 27 Dr. Chapple asked the Home Secretary whether anything has been done or is in contemplation to preserve the food-supply of the nation by restricting the destruction of grain arising from the manufacture of alcohol?—Mr. McKenna : The answer is in the negative.

PATENT-MEDICINE INQUIRY.

Some little time is likely to elapse before the publication of the proceedings of Sir Henry Norman's Committee—the natural sequel, of course, to the issue of the report. This will be accompanied in due course by the evidence taken before the Committee, but as this was open to the public no special interest attaches thereto. The minutes of the private proceedings of the Committee, at which the draft report of the Chairman was discussed, will show to what extent there was a division of opinion among Sir Henry Norman and his colleagues, and in what exact particulars the original draft report was subjected to alteration and amendment. It is probable that this will be found to be by far the most interesting portion of the inquiry.

MANUFACTURE OF ANILINE DYES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on August 27 whether the Government will now take steps to legalise and facilitate the use of alcohol as a solvent in manufacturing processes without the payment of duty, in order that this country may no longer be handicapped in competition with Germany in the manufacture of aniline, but may freely compete in that trade in the home market?

Mr. Runciman : The whole question of the manufacture of aniline dyes in this country for the use of national industries is now under the consideration of the Board of Trade, who have appointed a strong expert Committee, over which the Lord Chancellor is presiding, to advise them in the matter. The hon. member may be assured that the particular aspect of this question to which he directs attention will be carefully borne in mind.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE-MARKS.

Among the emergency legislation passed by the Government is the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act (1914) Amendment Bill. (See *C. & D.*, August 29, p. 50.) In the course of the discussion the President of the Board of Trade said he wished to give those who own patents in foreign countries the assurance which they require. They had asked whether we propose completely to confiscate the rights of aliens in the patents which they have exercised previously in this country. The object of the Act and the Amending Bill is to suspend, and not to destroy. Throughout the period of the war it would be competent for the Government to take the royalties which are payable to alien owners. They could hold these royalties, and if on the conclusion of the war they found that Germany and Austria were cancelling the patents held by our people in their countries, they should, of course, have to find it necessary to deal similarly with patents held by aliens in this country. If, however, Germany and Austria agree to keep alive, after the conclusion of the war, patents held by British subjects, they (our Government) on their part would be prepared to keep alive patents in this country held by German and Austrian subjects. They have, however, taken power, when they

were issuing a licence to a British subject to exercise a patent in this country, to issue that licence not only for the period of the war but also for the full period of the patent, so that those manufacturers who did take up those licences would have some justification for feeling that throughout the life of the patent their property would not be jeopardised.

On August 27 Sir J. D. Rees (L., East Nottingham) asked whether it is not the case that application has to be made to the Patent Office to get the patent suspended or cancelled. When that is given, does that cover the case after the re-establishment of peace?

Mr. Runciman: I am afraid I cannot make a full statement in reply to a question.

ARTICLES OF COMMERCE (RETURNS, ETC.) ACT, 1914.

An Act to give powers in connection with the present war to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce, and for enabling possession to be taken of any such articles unreasonably withheld, received the King's assent on August 28. The following are its essential sections:

1.—*Power to require returns, etc.*—(1) For the purpose of obtaining information as to the quantity in the United Kingdom or in transit to the United Kingdom of any article of commerce, the Board of Trade may, by notice served by registered post or otherwise on any person, require him to make a return to the Board, within such time as may be specified in the notice, giving such particulars of any article of commerce of which he is the owner as may be required by the notice.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Board under this section, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Board authorised in that behalf by the Board may enter any premises on which he has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles which have been or were required to be included in the return, and of which the person making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and may carry out such inspections of, and examinations on, the premises as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

(3) If any person—(a) wilfully refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return under this Act to the best of his knowledge and belief; or (b) wilfully makes or causes to be made any false return; or (c) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Board in the exercise of any of his powers under this Act; or (d) refuses to answer or wilfully gives a false answer to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Act; he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, if the Court is of opinion that the offence was committed wilfully, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this Act, and no information obtained under this Act, shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act.

2.—*Power to take possession of articles unreasonably withheld.*—(1) If from any such return as aforesaid, or from any other source of information, the Board of Trade are of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, they may, if so authorised by His Majesty's proclamation (made generally or as respects any particular kind of article of commerce) and in manner provided by the proclamation, take possession of any supplies of the article, paying the owners of the supplies such price as may, in default of agreement, be decided to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England; by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland; and by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the Board of Trade exercising their powers under this section without having first obtained, or endeavoured to obtain, returns under this Act.

Section 3 enables the Board of Trade to make arrangements with any other Government Department for exercising these powers, and Section 4 (short title) defines "owner" in relation to any article of commerce as including any person who, as factor or otherwise, has power to sell the article. The Unreasonable Withholding of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, is repealed, and the Act will have effect while a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign Power, and for a period of six months thereafter.

IODINE DUTIES SUSPENDED IN FRANCE.—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated August 14, which suspends temporarily the Customs duties leviable on crude or refined iodine on importation into France and Algeria.—*Board of Trade Journal.*

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

Essex.—The members of the County Pharmacists' Association have assented to a proposal originating from the local Medical Committee of the Leyton and Epping area, to supply medicines to all dependants of soldiers, sailors, Reservists, and Territorials who have been called to join the Colours at Insurance Tariff prices, and to forgo the usual dispensing-fee. This agreement has been arrived at to secure uniformity, but does not prevent chemists making special arrangements with their local Relief Committees. Mr. C. Goode (Secretary of the Association) was approached by the medical authorities, and as a result the Chairman (Mr. J. H. Matthews) attended the meeting of the local Medical Committee, when the whole matter was discussed. Circular-letters have been sent to all chemists in the areas. One of these deals briefly with the price situation, and as to the scheme of dispensing for dependants (which, we note, is substantially the same as that arranged by the Pharmaceutical Council, with which doubtless it will be amalgamated). One letter concludes: "The Clacton chemists are among the first to agree to the suggested low Tariff charges. Fortunately, they are all well stocked, having prepared for the season. This enables them to make these concessions, and show that they are placing patriotism above the external advantages of increased and tangible profits."

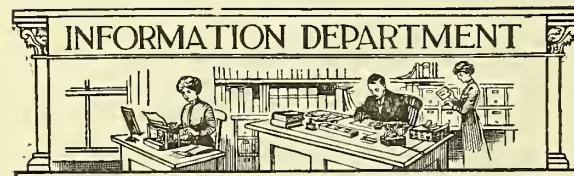
North-East Lancashire.—Mr. W. H. Grimshaw presided at a meeting of the Chemists' Association on September 1, when war prices for medicines were discussed, and particulars of local classes for Minor examination subjects were submitted. Junior and advanced classes will open on September 29. It was agreed to bring the scheme under the notice of chemists' assistants in the neighbourhood.

West Ham.—Mr. E. Miller presided at the special meeting of the West Ham, East Ham, and Metropolitan Essex District Association of Pharmacists, which was held on August 27 at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, to consider the conditions upon which the dispensing for the dependents of those at the war should be arranged. Mr. Matthews, who had been in communication upon this matter with the members of the Essex County Association, submitted suggestions which he had received in letters replying to his communication, and proposed that the work should be done without the dispensing-fee being charged, and at the current Insurance Tariff prices for drugs. The original idea was to include not only those dependent upon men gone to the war, but also those who, by reason of the war, had become unemployed. The Secretary (Mr. Cleland) thought that inclusion of the latter would open out large possibilities, and he considered that the scheme of free dispensing should only apply to the "war" dependents. Mr. Potter stated that the Committee had discussed the matter at their last meeting, and had suggested that the dispensing be done at the Tariff rate and no fee charged, but no discounting of the accounts should be allowed. Mr. Soper suggested that the ordinary Insurance prescription-form should be used with a red cross printed upon it. Mr. Blades thought that possibly the Prince of Wales's Fund would be the source of payment, or, as Mr. Matthews said, possibly the local Relief Committee. Mr. Blades moved that the suggestions of the Committee be adopted. Mr. F. E. Johnson moved as an amendment "That the prices of the current Tariff be charged, except for those drugs that have been much advanced, and that upon these drugs 33½ per cent. be charged." Mr. Matthews seconded this, and it was carried. Retail prices for many articles now advanced were suggested, and on the motion of Mr. Graham these were adopted as the minimum for retail, and copies of the list are to be sent to all pharmacists in the district. It is as follows:

Bismuth, 1s. 3d. per oz.; citric acid, 5d. per oz.; ferri am. cit., 6d. per oz.; ferri quin. cit., 1s. per oz., 2d. per dram.; camphor, 3d. per oz.; chamomiles, 2d. per oz.; gold chloride, 2s. per 15-gr. tube; hypo., 2½d. per lb.; hydroquinone, 1s. per oz.; olive oil, 13d. per oz.; potass. iodium, 1s. 6d. per oz., 3d. per dram.; potass. bromid, 6d. per oz.; potass. bicarb., 1½d. per oz., 4½d. per ½ lb.; potass. permang., 1½d. per oz., 5d. per ½ lb.; potass. nitras, 6d. per lb.; potass. acid. tart., 2d. per oz., 7d. per ¼ lb.; tincture of iodine, 6d. per oz.; pyro., 1s. 9d. per oz.; magnes. sulph., 2d. per lb. ptk.; sod. salicyl., 6d. per oz.; tartaric acid 2d. per oz., 7d. per ¼ lb.; tablets, acid, acetyl, sal., 6d. per doz.; ditto, aspirin, 1s. bottles; ditto, phenacetin, 1s. 6d. per 100; bottles (25), 6d.; ditto, saccharin, (200) 1s. 4d., (500) 3s. 3d.; seldit powders, 7½d. per box; cotton-wool, 1s. 3d. per lb.; boric lint, 2d. per oz., 6d. per ½ lb., 1s. 10d. per lb.

Manchester.—Mr. James Grier presided at a meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association on September 2. It was decided to abandon the smoking-concert and

proposed dinner. The resignation of Mr. G. A. Mallinson as Hon. Secretary was accepted with regret, his duties as Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee on Insurance taking up all his available time. He will help Mr. Miller in his secretarial duties. Subsequently a meeting was held in the Marble Hall of the Albion Hotel of about 100 members of the Manchester, Salford and District Pharmaceutical Associations, when Mr. Grier stated that a letter had been received intimating that an offer of a fully equipped dispensary, together with the services of a fully qualified dispenser, in connection with the hospital now being fitted out at Worsley Hall, would be greatly appreciated by the British Red Cross Society, and it was felt that the pharmacists of Manchester and Salford might very well take this in hand. The matter had been considered by the Council that afternoon, and he was sure that everyone present would give any help and money that was needed to equip that dispensary. A small committee of the principal members of the Manchester and Salford Pharmaceutical Associations was appointed to go into the full details connected with the offer. Several Salford pharmacists expressed their willingness to help in the scheme. Mr. Scholes (Eccles) and Mr. Watkinson (Walkden) were appointed to the committee as representatives of the area in which Worsley lies. Mr. Storey stated that he and Mr. Watkinson were prepared to undertake dispensing at the hospital alternately. The offer was received with loud cheers. The members then gave in (1) their names and addresses, (2) service they could render, and (3) money they would guarantee to the equipment fund, the minimum being 5s. The response was excellent. Mr. Harry Kemp then explained what the Pharmaceutical Society is doing in regard to medical treatment of soldiers' dependants (see p. 39), and said he was sure that all pharmacists throughout Great Britain would do their duty and give of their very best. Five new members of the M.P.A. were proposed.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMUS CANNON LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Inquiries are still pouring in with regard to the names and addresses of actual makers (other than Continental) of chemicals and pharmaceutical requisites. A great deal of useful information has been received in response to our last week's appeal, but trustworthy particulars are still wanted regarding actual makers (outside Germany and Austria) of the following articles:

Bone rings (for feeders)	Glass funnels, spirit lamps, etc.	Photo lenses
British natural mineral waters (aperient)	Household thermometers	Porcelain or Delft jars with celluloid, etc., caps
Sachets (empty)	Hypodermic syringes	Potashes
Celluloid eye-shades and toilet articles	Instep supports	Permanganate
Chemical glassware	Lactometers	Scientific instruments
Corn-planes	Methyl alcohol (pure)	Shaving mugs
Epsom salts	Methyl - para-amido-phenol	Spitting flasks
Feeding-cups	Microscopes	Surgical instruments
Gallic acid	Perfume-sprays	Vacuum flasks
Glycerin syringes		Willow boxes

Postal or telephone information respecting the agents for or makers of the under-mentioned articles is likewise solicited:

66/49. "Witton" health wire-mattress covers.	69/400. "Deavengport's Specific"; makers.
67/43. "Parget Plaster Mfg. Co.": address.	69/401. Waldron's "Beta-Naphthol" soap; makers.
67/31. Cash-till, Pat. No. 427,350.	69/25. Dr. Breguet's ferments (laxative); supply.
68/58. "Dentitine" or "Dentitone."	66/8. "Schlimite."
68/60. "John Bull" soap.	66/800. Bell's bottle-caps.
67/71. "Nedine" or "Kedine."	66/801. "Parlemol."
69/40. "London Extract of Mustard": supply.	66/802. Nozaline nose-ointment.
69/402. "Pine Tree" brand petroleum emulsion with hypophosphites.	66/803. Freeman's dog-rusks.

70/16. Robin's nit-killer.	70/17. Ampurin.	70/18. "Zenolia" (Red Cross).	70/29. "Floradout."
71/74. Fouri's "Escutol."	71/740. Bushbridge's pills.	71/747. Hunt's salts.	71/748. "Ozo Phosph."
71/742. Syllie paste.	71/749. "Four Court Briar"	71/749. violet powder.	75/140. Schuppen's pomade.
71/743. Mediterranean capsules.	71/745. Bormaline.	75/14. Collin's herbal ointment.	
71/744. Sexel wax.	71/746. Marbrite soap.		

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries in regard to the following articles have been answered. The information will be given to others who send a stamped and addressed envelope for it to the C. & D. Information Department, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Abdine powder, 75/11	"Medesol," 64/7
Acetanilide (British makers), 76/27	Medicated cotton-wool plant, 70/14
Acetyl-salicylic acid (British), 76/270	Medicine-bottles (for Sweden), 73/34
"Adesa" polishing powder, 66/802	Mitchell's castor oil, 64/35
Adinol, 76/51	Morrison's "66" remedies, 300/502
"Aeroxon" fly-eatchers, 67/59	"Mousse Diane" perfume, 68/70
Aethone, 66/8	"Neuroli," 63/47
Alophen, 73/30	"Nevalteine," 64/6
Alsol preparations, 71/36	"New Skin," 72/35
Beresford's hair-cream, 72/36	Nurserine, 66/806
Bromides (British makers), 74/50	"Offord" truss, 76/55
Bronzed douche cans, 67/59	Ol. Ricini Crolas (for Shanghai), 68/43
Burnham's sol. iodine, 61/59	Orlex compound, 71/49
Cachets, 65/49	"Ormax" veterinary specialties, 66/804
Camel-hair brushes (British), 68/67	Parkes' furniture-cream, 66/800
Carboamine, 64/13	"Pibeo," 64/52
"Celtex" toilet-rolls, 73/270	"Phostox" food for dogs, 76/54
Celsus soap, 73/31	"Poslam," 64/6
"Chemists' Own" marking-ink, 66/901	Powder books and leaves, 62/43
Chlorhydrate (supplies), 74/50	Powder paper, 64/43
Chlorophyll, 75/15	Precipitated silica, 65/20
Cooper's effervescent lozenges, 62/63	Rodagen tablets, 75/10
Copper oxychloride, 72/38	"Rose Foam" shaving-soap, 76/53
Cyanides, 72/56	Rosin oil, 75/53
"Delta" syringes, 67/8	"Rotunda" specialties, 66/23
"Diamond" dyes, 76/49	Rubenstein's toilet articles, 68/57
Diethylbarbituric acid, 74/500	Saccharin (Swiss and American), 74/580
"Diordin," supply, 61/14	Sanderson's cameras, 70/3
Eau de Cologne (British), 76/56	"Save the Horse" liniment, 71/740
Enamelled iron bed-pans, 67/42	"Saxolite," supply, 62/72
Fluinol, 68/59	Sequarine, 74/53
Formaldehyde (Canadian), 69/17	Sideroleum, 70/15
Formaldehyde (English manufacturer), 61/50	Sodium hyposulphite, 72/62
Fraise's preparations, 66/61	Somnacettin tablets, 6f/27
Glass syringes, 67/42	Sorbit, 70/15
Gla isch's "Haematicum," 68/61	Stencil-cutter, 62/18
Gluen flour, 75/16	"Stop-Rot" wood-preservative, 61/37
Godet's toilet specialities, 73/29	"Stork" waterproof sheeting, 62/71
Goldman's hair-restorer, 73/9	Surgical scissors, 72/1
Gordon's "Creme de Mercure," 70/1	Sylv ozone, 71/74
Hexamethylene tetramine, 74/201	Taylor's arrowroot, 60/19
Horn's foot appliances, 68/71	Thaoalazine, 70/66
"Lecigen," 64/4	Theatrical cold-cream, 68/8
Huggett's hypodermic solutions, 70/2	Therapion, 74/53
"Keen Kutter" razors, 73/27	"Trex" toilet specialties, 66/805
Label printers, 61/24	Tunstall's wooden bandage-winder, 60/21
"Le Cai" bath salts, 67/60	Vanillin (American and Swiss), 74/58
Levathol, 71/742	Vulcanite goods, 67/42
Liebig's meat lozenges, 66/807	Waterbury's cod-liver oil, 71/35
Lithium salts (British), 74/50	Zontal tablets, 71/741
London and Paris Perfumery Co.'s products, 67/19	
Magnesium chloride (commercial), 76/52	

MR. W. E. MILLER, M.P.S., has tendered his resignation to the St. Pancras Guardians, which they have "accepted with great regret at losing so valuable an officer." Mr. Miller has been in the Guardians' service for thirty-seven and a half years, and, in recommending that two and a half years be added so that the pension shall be estimated on the basis of forty years (two-thirds salary), it is pointed out that by manufacturing many preparations Mr. Miller has created a great saving in the expenditure on drugs and other articles. The matter has been referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration. We also note that the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association have held their Council-meetings at Mr. Miller's residence ever since the formation of that body, of which Mr. Miller was one of the original founders.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

The European War.

"He that sweareth unto his neighbour and disappointeth him not, though it were to his own hindrance . . . shall never fail." If these words of the Hebrew poet apply to nations as well as to individuals, we need no further justification for taking part in the war now raging, and as the full significance of the struggle becomes apparent we shall do well to keep in mind the principle for which we are fighting. We shall need all the strength we have or can get from such considerations—

"Courage never to submit or yield,
With what is else not to be overcome."

Let us pharmacists do our part by steady persistence in the course of duty, with no grumbling and no selfish after-thought.

Your Paris Correspondent

(long may he continue his contributions undisturbed by the German invader!) is always interesting, and especially so to me when he strays into antiquarianism. Arruntius, of whom he wrote in his notes of the week before last, is known to me only as one of the physicians of Augustus, who is said to have received a yearly salary equal to more than 2,000*l.* of English money. He is not otherwise of much importance in the history of medicine, but clearly he was a man of some note in his day. Whether he was of Roman blood or, like most of the Roman physicians up to his time, a foreigner, I cannot say; his name is Roman, but it may have been assumed; in any case, he may be cited in proof of the enhanced importance of the *medicus* due to the encouragement given to the profession by Julius Caesar. Under the Republic medicine was almost wholly in the hands of the slave-class. The first man of any note to make it a profession in Rome was the Greek surgeon Archagathus (B.C. 219), who, however, met with great opposition and was ultimately banished, his art being regarded by the sturdy Romans as inimical to their ancient manly virtue. Of later and more famous names, Asclepiades, Asclapho, Alexion, Craterus, Musa, Philo, Charicles, Themison, Thessalus, Andromachus, Rufus, Galen, Dioscorides (to mention no others) are all Greek. The only really great Roman name in the history of medicine in classical times is that of Celsus.

The Patent-medicine Report

cannot be adequately reviewed in one or two brief notes, nor have I as yet been able to study it exhaustively, but one general criticism and a few minor ones dealing with particular points are so obvious that one need not hesitate to make them. The first is that this Report proposes to treat the trade in patent medicines as no other trade in the country has ever been treated; advertisements are to be rigidly censored; it is to be penal to make "exaggerated claims," whether ignorantly or fraudulently, for articles offered; and a very considerable area of possible business is to be barred altogether, on the ground that it is the province of the legalised practitioner, at whose instance the inquiry was set on foot. Does the evidence given before the Committee justify such exceptional treatment? It is noticeable that among the patents specially criticised in the Report are many whose names have become household words all the world over, against some of which no more serious charges are brought than that their virtues are exaggerated and the profit they bear excessive—charges that would apply with at least equal force to thousands of commodities besides patents. The harm these medi-

cines are said to do is chiefly negative; their use leads to delay, and deprives for a time the medical man of his fees. Of course, this is not exactly how the Report puts it, and a distinction is made between such comparatively innocent remedies and those of a more mischievous character, but the fact remains that the Report is aimed against patents as a class; it regards them all with suspicion, and virtually puts upon the proprietor the onus of proving his innocence of the grosser charges brought against the class. The more ready we are to admit that in some cases these grosser charges are justifiable, the more will the injustice of the Committee's "findings" appear.

The Particular Points

which are most open to criticism I must dismiss with little more than bare mention. First, however, let me say that the first batch of thirteen recommendations for new legislation do not in themselves seem to me unreasonable. They are much less drastic than the "findings" would seem to require, and this is true, too, of the two suggested emendations of existing laws. I do not think that the trade generally will object to most of these, or that they would inflict serious injustice upon any honest dealer; their sting lies in the fact that they are ostensibly based on the "findings" and the previous references to existing patents, many of which are misleading, and some of them demonstrably untrue. It is untrue, for instance, that all the remedies classed under (C) are either put on the market by ignorant persons or are deliberate swindles. There is a patent remedy for epilepsy, to give one instance only, put up by a duly qualified pharmacist, which within my own knowledge has relieved scores of cases, making lives tolerable that in all probability would otherwise have been miserable wrecks, and of which I may safely affirm that it is as nearly as possible what nine out of ten practitioners would prescribe. I will not call it a cure, but "cure" is an ambiguous term, the narrow, peddling interpretation of which is a bad basis for legislation; laws so based are almost certain to be unjust and quite certain to be evaded. And what shall be said of the scientific equipment of a Committee that classes "fits" with specific diseases? or of the justice of penalising any statement that may be adjudged therapeutically misleading? or of the reasonableness of forbidding us to enclose with one remedy an advertisement of another? And why, since so much is said of the wicked connivance of "the Press," is no penal enactment proposed in restraint of it?

"Globular Salt"

is not at all an appropriate term for sodii sulph., but I am assured that it is in common use among supposedly educated people. Certainly I heard it the other day from a very smartly dressed woman. Fifty years since this salt was never asked for under any name; in my 'prentice days I knew it only as cattle salts; but it is now in frequent demand, and has to some extent displaced the more popular Epsom salt. It had the start of its rival in British official practice, and it is less nauseous, less irritating, and in many cases equally effective. Wootton tells the story of its discovery, but does not trace its history in English pharmacy. It was first introduced into the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia (in this, as in many cases, the pioneer) in 1735, under the name Sal Mirabile Glauberi, the Spiritus Salis Glauberi, of which it was the residuum, being included in the same edition. This was distilled from a mixture of sea-water and oil of vitriol. In 1746 the P.L. followed suit, naming the salt Sal Catharticus Glauberi—a title changed in 1788 to Natron Vitriolatum, and in 1809 to Soda Sulphas. Epsom salt first appeared in the P.L. in 1746, under the name Sal Catharticus Amarus, changed in 1788 to Magnesia Vitriolata, and in 1809 to Magnesia Sulphas. These changes in name indicate concisely the gradual advance in chemical science.

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Editorial Articles.

Trade Opportunities.

WITH that cheerful optimism which is characteristic of him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in the House of Commons on Monday evening that "British trade will go on booming in a very short time." It may be that the wish is father to the thought; anyway, this is not the time to argue that point, particularly as a comparatively small percentage of the workers and wage-earners in this country have changed the factory for the tented field. Moreover, although export and import business is the part of our trade which is most seriously disturbed, we must not forget that the Census of Production demonstrated incontrovertibly that over 80 per cent. of the manufactures of the United Kingdom are consumed by ourselves, the exports representing the balance, while the imports of manufactured goods amount to slightly over half the value of exported manufactures. At a time such as the present the significance of these figures may be emphasised without controversial intent. Our industries and trade are chiefly domestic, and it is the business of every manufacturer and merchant to keep these up (since we live by working for each other) without slackening in the least because of dislocation in Continental trade. This applies with special force to the drug-trade, upon which demands have not diminished; on the contrary, sickness appears to be at present somewhat higher than the normal. There is nothing in the nature of epidemics, but those ailments which are apt to occur at times of stress are more prevalent, and there are corresponding demands upon dispensing chemists. Retail chemists are, however, experiencing falling-off in business in side-lines, such as toilet-articles, and there has been a slump in the proprietary-medicine business—not on account of Sir Henry Norman's report, which has fallen as flat as a pancake, but because many manufacturers are not following the "business as usual" principle. It will be hard to justify this course, harder still to pick up business lost on that account, for retailers, as the distributors to the public, will see to it, as they must to keep up their returns, that the usual purchasing-power of their customers is not permitted to dwindle. It may be that the financial

situation will in a very great measure be conserved by retailers and their customers, for it is with them that money begins to circulate, and money circulation is one of the greatest influences for the stability of national credit.

Emergency Legislation.

ANYONE who studies the Parliamentary papers which record the proceedings of the House of Commons and House of Lords since August 5 will get a rich reward in reflection. On one day the House of Lords assented to thirty-eight Bills. On the same day at least one Bill passed through all stages in the House of Commons, was sent to the Upper House, and half-way in the Commons sitting the Speaker had been called there and returned to intimate to the Commons that the King had assented to the measure. Several Bills which have been enacted since August 6 have already been amended by subsequent Acts. The Patents, Designs, and Trademarks Act, 1914, is a good example of this; a Bill to amend it was introduced last week, and has since become an Act. These Acts also illustrate the nature of some of the legislation; it is to deal with financial or trading disabilities or precautions which have arisen through the disturbance of British commerce and industries by a war which neither our Legislature nor our commerce (in all its interests) anticipated. It was different with Germany. Some of its financiers and merchants had had the "tip" months ago; thus stocks of German goods in many parts of the world were bigger than usual at this time of the year, and London bankers had been discounting German bills to the tune of many million pounds, thus necessitating a moratorium of general application, and giving our big alien enemy cash for belligerent purposes. Emergency legislation has saved in a measure our internal situation. One reflection that comes from it is that the party system has its advantages, among them the check by the Opposition upon hasty legislation which necessitates introduction of amending Bills before the ink of the Acts that they deal with has quite dried. We do not complain or criticise, but simply annotate for the present and a future generation which will be unfamiliar with the horrors of war. The statutes regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicines originated in 1783, when the Government of the day needed money for war expenses; how few of the present generation know that, or appreciate the worry that Parliament had with this law from then until 1804 because it was emergency legislation!

Prescribing of Narcotic Drugs.

UNDER this title "The Lancet" discusses the terms of the new regulations agreed upon at the International Opium Convention for preventing the illicit distribution of opium, morphine, and cocaine. It is pointed out that in this country the sale of these drugs will have to be placed on an entirely new basis: that certain drugs can only be obtained on a prescription regulating the number of times the medicine containing the narcotic can be repeated. The practice adopted in Continental countries in regard to the repetition of prescriptions is dealt with. The following conclusions are reached:

The objection has been raised that legislation requiring a renewed signature of a doctor prior to repeating a prescription imposes a heavy financial burden on the patient, who is thus compelled to pay the doctor's fee each time, quite overlooking the fact that this safeguard is provided in the patient's interest. To bring conditions in Great Britain into line with those abroad, and thus give

effect to the terms of the Convention, regulations will have to be introduced forbidding the sale of certain potent drugs except on a qualified practitioner's prescription, which will have to be signed with the prescriber's name and not simply initialled—in most Continental countries the doctor's name is printed as a heading on his prescription-blanks. The repetition of such prescriptions will have to be forbidden unless enforced on each occasion with the renewed date and signature of a medical man; or the prescriber may indicate on the prescription that it may be repeated a certain number of times within a specified period, while on making the medicine up the pharmacist would affix his stamp, with the date, each time to prevent the patient from having it repeated over the specified number of times.

It will be noted that the important question as to what constitutes a prescription is ignored. This would need defining, and if a definition could be arrived at that will not touch orders for drugs, there will be needed additional restrictions as to who can write such prescriptions. Following up our contemporary's remarks Dr. James Burnet (Edinburgh) says:

"It is more than time that new regulations were introduced in this country to check the indiscriminate distribution of drugs to the public. Personally, I maintain that no drug of any kind should be dispensed, save on production of a prescription written and signed by a medical man. . . . In writing prescriptions, even for quite harmless remedies, I am in the habit of appending my signature, and not merely my initials, as the latter do not necessarily convey to the pharmacist the knowledge that a duly qualified person has written the prescription."

Dr. Burnet should read Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It makes special provision for apothecaries or chemists who dispense prescriptions containing poisons, but imposes no conditions upon medical men or any other writers of prescriptions.

Chemists and Soldiers' Dependants.

THERE have been indications in notes which we published last week, and others in this issue, that dispensing chemists realise that they may assist in relieving anticipated distress among dependants of those who are serving with the Colours by providing them with medicines in cases of sickness. Such action is commendable, but it is much to be desired that it should in no respect be parochial; it should be national. With that intent a special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council was held on Monday, and followed by a meeting of the Executive Committee on Insurance, for the consideration and approval of an offer on dispensing which has been the subject of negotiations during the past three weeks. These negotiations have been conducted by the President, the Secretary and Registrar, and the Parliamentary Secretary, on behalf of the Society, which is represented upon a National Committee that is considering the organisation of the medical relief of dependants of those who are serving with the Colours. The British Medical Association, on behalf of the medical profession, had offered their services free, and the Pharmaceutical Society's officers above named, having taken counsel with leading pharmacists, decided to offer the services of dispensing chemists in business also free, they being refunded merely for their outlay on materials. This broad principle and preliminary details for working the scheme were approved by the Council and Executive Committee on Monday, as reported in an official statement on p. 39. Fuller particulars will be available in a day or two, and these will be sent by the President of the Society to every dispensing chemist in business in Great Britain. The arrangements at present under discussion do not extend to Ireland, but there is no reason why the Society there should not take action on similar lines. We commend the scheme to the trade as a whole. It affords a little bit of help that every chemist can do for the good of those who are fighting for our common country, or rather for their children, mostly, and thus considered the scheme is an injunction upon all of us who are capable of rendering this service.

Ceresin Wax.

By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

THE scarcity of certain petroleum products has already brought about some gross adulteration in various grades of paraffin waxes. I have, during the past few weeks, received samples of ceresin wax for examination which contained large quantities of rosin. These samples were sticky, with indefinite melting-points, and the rosin is easily tasted on chewing. They gave a well-marked Storck-Morawski reaction. Apart from these characters, the rosin is easily detected by the high acid and iodine values, which for four samples were as follows :

		Saponification-	
		value	Iodine-value
1	...	60	49
2	...	68	56
3	...	62	51
4	...	48	40

I trust that this note may be the means of putting buyers on their guard.

PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.

THE last problem, which appeared in our issue of July 4 (p. 62), was an example of sloppiness in prescribing of which we do not suppose any member of the medical profession would be proud. The prescription was written for an insured person, and in the district in which it was issued the chemists are accustomed to the writing, and so are able accurately to dispense it. The correct reading is as follows :

Mag. Ox Pond. 5ij
A. P. m20
T N V 5j
Aq Chlf 5vj
5ss t.

It is not difficult to tell that the prescriber means "acid. prussic." for "A. P." and "tinct. nucis vomica" for "T. N. V." The directions are quite illegible to anyone not acquainted with the writing. We are informed that the medical man intends these to be "3ss. t.d.s." The number of competitors was small. The first correct solution was received from Mr. M. J. Gaffney, c/o Cartwrights, Maryland Point, Stratford, London, E., and to him we award a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or two of our Chemists' Dictionaries, whichever the competitor prefers.

The following prescription forms the subject of the next competition. Postcards only are permissible, and these should be posted not later than September 12. Prizes will be awarded at the discretion of the Editor, and in case of close competition the time of posting will be taken into account :

Panel Treatment.	S.B.	Temporary Resident.	The DOCTOR should tick through the heading applicable.		s.	d.
R	DYX pran					
	Bromidn pulvnl 1f					
	God muk					
	Tub phar					
	My wh					
	Yuny t					
<i>Price of Container</i>						
<i>Dispensing Fee</i>						
<i>Late Dispensing Fee</i>						
<i>TOTAL</i>						

The CHEMIST should strike out whatever is inapplicable

Ordinary/Special

New Remedies.

THE following have been introduced since the series in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1914:

Apyron.—Lithium acetylsalicylate. Contains 96.26 per cent. of acetylsalicylic acid and 3.74 per cent. of lithium.

Arsalyte.—Dimethyl aminotetramido-arseno-benzene. A liquid easily absorbed in subcutaneous injection. It is a substitute for salvarsan.

Atrial.—Atropine-sulphonic acid, a new mydriatic preparation manufactured by the Hoffmann-La Roche Co.

Dial-ciba.—Diallyl-malonyl-urea (diallyl-barbituric acid). It occurs in white crystalline leaflets, soluble in water and in the usual organic solvents. It is a powerful hypnotic, harmless in ordinary doses.

Iron-Elarson.—A mixture of elarson (the strontium salt of chloro-arsenobenzoic acid) and reduced iron. Each tablet contains 0.03 gram of iron and 0.0005 gram of arsenic. Employed in anaemia and chlorosis.

Rhodoform.—A sulphocyanate of hexamethylene-tetramine. It is a white odourless powder, recommended as an antiseptic for use in the treatment of diseases of the mouth and larynx.

Thiophysin.—A new organic iodine preparation, being an addition-product of ethyl-thio-urea and ethyl iodide. It is easily soluble in water, and is, therefore, a suitable form for the administration of iodine in organic combination.

Thymin-Poehl.—A specially prepared aqueous extract of the thymus glands of calves, evaporated to dryness and issued in tablets.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale

Benzoic Acid.—The action of various catalysts upon the vapour of benzoic acid at 550° has been studied by Messrs. Sabatier and Mailhe ("Comptes Rendus"). They find that with the blue oxides of tungsten and molybdenum, and the oxides of zirconium and cerium, the acid is unchanged. In presence of reduced copper, cadmium oxide, zinc oxide, and titanium oxide, benzene and carbon dioxide are produced, while benzophenone is the main reaction-product in presence of lithium and calcium carbonates.

Diluted Milk.—G. Knappe ("Chemiker-Zeitung," 88, p. 941) gives the following method for rapidly proving the addition of water to milk: 10 c.c. of the suspected milk is placed in a reagent tube and curdled by adding one drop of rennet and placing the tube for about two minutes in a water-bath at 35°-40°. The whole is then poured on to a very fine wire strainer, and the liquid drained off into a glass tube graduated in cubic centimetres, the curd being pressed with a glass rod. The curd still retains a certain quantity of liquid, but very useful relative values can be obtained, as, on account of its simplicity, the process can be carried out always under the same conditions. From the author's experience, water has certainly been added if more than 8 c.c. of liquid is obtained.

Constituents of Chamomile-flowers.—Dr. F. B. Power and H. Browning, jun., have investigated the constituents of Belgian flower-heads ("Proc. Chem. Society," June 18). In addition to the essential oil yielded by distillation with steam, the flowers were found to contain the following definite compounds: (1) 3: 4-dihydroxy-cinnamic acid; (2) apigenin, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$; (3) a glucoside of apigenin, $C_{21}H_{20}O_{10} \cdot H_2O$, which yields an hexa-acetyl-derivative, $C_{33}H_{32}O_{16} \cdot 4H_2O$; (4) choline, $C_5H_{15}O_2N$; (5) i-inositol $C_6H_{16}(OH)_6$; (6) triacontane, $C_{30}H_{62}$; (7) taraxasterol, $C_{29}H_{50} \cdot OH$; (8) a phytosterolin (m.p. 280° to 283°); (9) a mixture of fatty acids, consisting of ericot, stearic, palmitic, oleic, and linoleic acids. A considerable quantity of sugar, which yielded d-phenyl-glucosazone (m.p. 208° to 210°), was also obtained. The amount of fatty and resinous material from which some of the above-mentioned substances were obtained was equivalent to about 7.4 per cent. of the weight of flowers employed. The bitter taste of chamomile-flowers is not apparently due to any well-defined constituent, but to dark-coloured amorphous material.

Essential Oil of Hops.—Rabak ("J. Agric. Research," 1914, 2, 115) has examined samples of the essential oil distilled from hops grown in various districts in America, and has compared them with the oils obtained from imported hops. The differences observed are sufficient to enable one to discriminate between American and other hops.

The author gives the following figures, the first four for American oils:

		Acid-value.	Ester-value.	Sap.-value.
Californian	...	1.46	45.6	47.0
Oregon	...	2.70	56.0	61.5
New York	...	5.75	50.9	54.2
Washington	...	1.75	52.8	54.0
Saaz...	...	2.02	23.5	21.0

He finds that the oil distilled from European hops consistently shows a smaller ester-value than American oil, and states that essential oil of hops consists chiefly of the hydrocarbon myrcene, the heptoic, octoic, and nonoic esters of myrcenol, and the sesquiterpene humulene, with traces of free acids, formaldehyde, and probably some free alcohols. [We may say that myrcene and (iso)-nonoic acid have long been established as constituents of oil of hops by Chapman, Bertram, and Semmler, and that the so-called humulene, discovered in oil of hops by Chapman, was three years ago shown to be *i*- α -caryophyllene mixed with a trace of β -caryophyllene. We doubt whether the author's conclusions as to the low ester-value of European oil of hops are borne out by European experience.]

VETERINARY NOTES.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Navel-ill in Foals and Calves.

A NEW TREATMENT for navel-ill in foals and calves is recommended by Dr. Edward Engelmann, an eminent Croatian veterinarian, which has, in my experience, certainly proved successful in five cases out of six; and, had the sixth been earlier seen, it might have recovered too. The treatment includes the following mixture:

Pot. iodid. gr. lxxv.
Acid. boric.,
Ext. gentianæ aa. 5iv.
Aqua menth. pip. 3xij.—M.

Sig.: Give from four to six tablespoonfuls daily.

The joints should be treated with Burrows's solution and bandaged. The navel should also be painted with iodine for a few days.

Scour in Calves.

THERE are two kinds of scour—viz., white scour, which is contagious and gains access to the system of the healthy calf shortly after birth by the navel, and often proves fatal. The other form is that resulting from engorgement and indigestion, and unless of a very pronounced and chronic type and the animal very weak, is easily cured. Care should be exercised in feeding; reduce the usual quantity of milk to one-third, substituting warm water for the remainder, and give one or two ounces of castor oil according to size and age of animal, with bicarbonate of soda or lime-water. If this treatment does not suffice, give a dose containing the following:

Sodii bicarb.,
Bismuth. subnit. aa. 5ss.
Chlorodynæ 3ij.

This should be followed by flour gruel, and eggs, beaten up, should also be given, especially if the animal is weakly and debilitated.

For white scour, isolate the affected animal, wash the navel with a carbolic solution, paint the surrounding parts with tincture of iodine, and give—

Sodii bicarb.,
Chlorodynæ aa. 5ij.
Ether. rect.,
Spt. vini rect. aa. 5j.
Aquam ad 3xij.

M. Sig.: A wineglassful in boiled milk once or twice daily.

(See also C. & D., August 8, p. 58.)

PLATINUM IN COINS.—An Italian newspaper states that false 20f. pieces were in circulation in the time of Napoleon III., when platinum had not so great a value as now, and one could buy a kilogram of it for a few hundred francs. The skilled false-coin utterers thought that they were perpetrating a particularly cunning piece of sharp practice in putting a quantity of platinum into their illegal coinage. Some of those false coins contain at least 6 grams of platinum, and are worth 40f. apiece.

Dental Notes.

Vulcanising.

VULCANISATION consists of a chemical union of caoutchouc and sulphur, during which a series of compounds are produced. As the compounds formed vary from $C_{100}H_{100}S$ for the lowest to $C_{10}H_{10}S_2$ for the highest, it is apparent that the degree of heat and the length of time that heat is applied determine the ultimate quality of the vulcanite produced. Too little attention is paid to the vulcanising of dental plates. As the various makes of rubbers are trade secrets of the manufacturers, it is very difficult to tell the exact formulae, but there is as a rule 20 per cent. of sulphur in the combination, and the chemical changes which occur during vulcanisation greatly depend on the method employed. Each manufacturer as a rule definitely states the degree of heat or pressure and the time that his rubbers should take in vulcanising, but there are several points which might always be kept in mind if it is desired to get the best results. The great object to be attained in vulcanising is not to see in how short a time it can be done, but to secure in the ultimate plate the greatest amount of strength and elasticity possible. Vulcanisation begins at 248° F., but at that temperature it would require many hours; at 300° F. it takes two and a half hours; at 320° F. fifty minutes. It may be taken as a general rule, however, that most rubbers vulcanise best at 315° F., and that thirty to forty-five minutes is required to raise the heat to this temperature. It is at this time that most dentists make a great mistake; they force up the temperature too rapidly, sometimes taking only ten minutes to raise the thermometer from normal to 315° F. It should then be kept at this temperature for sixty-five to seventy-five minutes to complete the vulcanising process. If a steam-gauge be used on the vulcaniser instead of the thermometer, 100 lb. pressure is considered the vulcanising-point; but a word of warning is here necessary, owing to the fact that the steam-gauge is never to be considered reliable as to its readings. This is due to the Bourdon tube in the gauge becoming weakened by continued use. The most reliable way of any is to use the two combined—the thermometer to regulate the heat and the gauge to act only as a gas-regulator to keep the thermometer at that temperature. The thickness of the plate must always be taken into consideration for the time in vulcanising. A thin plate vulcanises more rapidly than a thick plate. For instance, in the case of a full lower denture with weighted rubber it is best to vulcanise at a point—say, 212° F.—for twenty to twenty-five minutes, afterwards raising the temperature slowly to 310° F. and keeping there for seventy minutes. The syphon of the gauge should be filled with water when first used and afterwards kept filled. The vulcaniser must always be air-tight, and the indiarubber packing in the lid must be thoroughly chalked to prevent adhesion. If there is leakage, loss of all the water in the vulcaniser may be detected by a persistent fall of the mercury, even when the gas-flame is increased, and when this is observed the gas should immediately be turned off and the vulcaniser allowed to cool, and the defect remedied. Serious accidents may result from a failure to observe any fluctuation in the thermometer. Some dentists recommend that wet plaster be used for the generation of heat, and undoubtedly wet plaster is far preferable to free water when the vulcaniser is in good order. If two flasks are in the vulcaniser the quantity required for these will be found sufficient, but if only one flask is put in, a lump of wet plaster should be added. If free water is used a quarter of a pint is sufficient, but it must always be remembered that if the vulcaniser be the least faulty, neither wet plaster nor a given quantity of water will prove sufficient. After vulcanising it is always best to permit the vulcaniser to stand until cold before opening. In no case should the steam be blown off by the escape-pipe unless it is absolutely necessary to expedite matters, and even then the flask must be submerged in cold water for some time before opening to remove the plate.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Association Affairs.

ENGLAND.

Bradford.—The local Pharmacists' Association met on August 27 to consider the best way of dealing with Form Med. 39, and it was decided that it should be left to the discretion of each member as to whether it would be worth his while claiming the grant in view of the extra trouble involved.

Cornwall.—The Secretary presented the following figures to the Insurance Committee on August 26:

	Number	Value
Prescriptions to end of July 1913	... ... 58,994	£1,983
1914	... ... 76,192	£2,970*
Drug Fund at end of July 1913	... ...	£2,190
1914	... ...	£2,206
Paid to chemists to end of July 1913	... ...	£1,718
1914	... ...	£2,228
Deficit to end of July 1914	... ...	£764

* Subject to checking.

In reply to a request that chemists' accounts should be paid monthly, with a certain percentage deducted, the Chairman said the difficulty was caused by chemists not sending in their accounts regularly.

Derbyshire.—A report as to the increase in the cost of drugs was submitted to the Insurance Committee on August 31, as a result of which the Committee passed a resolution suggesting the immediate cancellation of German and Austrian patents held in this country, and that the Government should encourage practising and manufacturing chemists in other ways. The resolution is to be forwarded to the Insurance Commissioners, with a request that they shall use their influence with the Government to secure the action indicated. [The Committee appears to have overlooked what Parliament has done in the matter.—EDITOR.]

Gloucester.—The Clerk informed the Insurance Committee on August 24 that panel chemists had now been paid practically 85 per cent. of the amount due to them. It was stated that the credits received from the Commissioners were only provisional, and it is hoped to pay the chemists practically in full when the figures of the Commissioners approximate more nearly to those supplied by the Committee.

Lancashire.—The Insurance Committee have been in communication with the Pharmaceutical Committee in connection with the new forms for special accounts for drugs, and it has been suggested that all chemists adopt the following procedure, so as to interfere as little as possible with the present method of rendering accounts in doctor order: The chemists will render the special accounts made up to and including the last Saturday in each calendar month. The first batch of prescriptions will be from August 24 to August 29. Prescriptions containing only one scheduled drug must be attached to the account sheet for that particular drug. Prescriptions containing two or more scheduled drugs should be attached to the account of the first-mentioned drug, and the second and subsequent drugs should be entered on their appropriate sheets, but no price inserted. The quantities of the drugs will first be checked by officials, and the account sheet retained. The prescriptions will then be stamped with a special stamp, and returned to the chemist in time for inclusion with his ordinary monthly account.—The members of the Rossendale Chemists' and Pharmacists' Association, at a meeting on August 24, considered the Insurance Committee's decision that on account of a deficiency of 2,751*l.* on the Drug Fund for 1913 all chemists' accounts for that period would be discounted to the extent of 5 per cent. The meeting passed a resolution suggesting that the Drug Funds of the county be pooled, so as to avoid discounting in some areas and an overplus in others; also that the discounting of 5 per cent. is unjust and unnecessary if their suggestion be adopted. A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to the local member of Parliament (the Right Hon. L. Vernon Harcourt) and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sheffield.—The Clerk reported to the Insurance Committee on September 1 the receipt of communications from the Pharmaceutical Committee as to the increased cost of drugs, and he had addressed a letter to each panel doctor asking them to conserve the supply of drugs as far as possible. Councillors Basforth, Jackson, and Neal, along

with Dr. Forbes, were appointed a sub-committee to consider with the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees the question of the prices of drugs affected by the war. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was reappointed to serve on the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee. The Panel Committee reported on a further number of prescriptions submitted to them for investigation, and recommended that in some cases the prescribers should be surcharged. On the recommendation of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, this report was approved. The Medical Service Sub-Committee reported that they had investigated a complaint against a panel doctor, alleging neglect of a patient, and it was resolved that, as the practitioner had been previously censured, his continuance on the panel would be prejudicial to the Medical Service, and that representations to this effect be made to the Commissioners under Regulation 45 (12), Medical Benefit, 1913. The following payments to chemists were passed: In respect of 75 per cent. of their accounts for the month ended August 11, 1914, 918*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; in respect of 75 per cent. of the accounts for initial stock of appliances to be held by practitioners, 16*l.* 6*s.*

Stockton-on-Tees.—A well-attended meeting of the Pharmacists' Association was held on August 26, Mr. T. W. Salmon presiding, when the Secretary reported upon Insurance matters. The meeting then considered the question of the advance in price of drugs, etc., owing to the war. A minimum retail price-list for drugs affected was drawn up, which those present agreed to observe.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—The Secretary of the Scottish Insurance Commission has issued to the Burgh Insurance Committee a report dealing with an investigation into the causes of the deficiency of the Drug Fund as compared with other Scottish areas. The report is based on the data supplied to the Commissioners by Dr. J. F. Tocher, F.I.C., but the opinions expressed are those of the Commissioners. We subjoin an abstract of the document:

For the thirty-one Scottish counties the expenditure for the last financial year per insured person ran from 7*d.* to 18*l.* 10*d.* Of the counties twenty-six were within the rate of 18*l.* 6*d.* per insured person, while none exceeded the limit of 2*s.* For the twenty-five burghs the cost varied from 8*½d.* upwards, the majority being under 1*s.* 6*d.* Seven exceeded that figure and encroached upon, without consuming, the floating sixpence. Aberdeen was unable to meet the chemists' claims without some discounting of bills, since the liability of the burgh was about 2*s.* 1*d.* per insured person, forming the Scottish maximum cost for 1913-14. Comparison between the first quarter of 1913 and the corresponding quarter of 1914 revealed that, despite the high liability of the previous year, the rate of increase was no less than 41 per cent., so that the shortage of funds experienced last year was likely to be exceeded. Any contention that the costly experience of Aberdeen burgh has been wholly or mainly the result of abnormal sickness or climatic conditions seems in the meantime untenable. Even if such influences were at work, it appeared to the Commission that they would be found quite subordinate to the influence of the methods of prescribing among a considerable minority of the panel practitioners. An analysis of 520,630 prescriptions, representing approximately 650,700 prescriptions for six months, in sixteen Scottish burghs, including Aberdeen, showed that the actual cost in Aberdeen was 2,806*l.* 4*s.* At the general burgh rate the cost would have been 1,883*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* There was, therefore, an excess charge in Aberdeen equivalent to 923*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*. or approximately 1,850*l.* per annum. Insurance prescriptions in Aberdeen during 1913 averaged 3.13 prescriptions per insured person per annum, while the general burgh rate was 2.22 prescriptions. Thus Aberdeen practitioners during the year wrote 50,000 more prescriptions than would under general conditions have been written by the burgh doctors for an equal number of the insured. Comparing the cost of the Aberdeen prescriptions with those of the other fifteen Scottish burghs, there were issued in Aberdeen 5 per cent. more of the class costing from 1*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* and 5 per cent. less of the class costing from 4*d.* to 1*s.* The combined effect of greater frequency and higher cost was that, while drugs and appliances cost 16*d.* per insured person per annum in the Scottish burghs, Aberdeen's cost was 24*d.* Examples of the prescribing of excessive quantities of tonics, malt, cod-liver oil, etc., were given, and the Commissioners considered it was matter for regret that the Drug Fund should be consumed in defraving the cost of needlessly large orders, or of preparations whose action is mainly nutritive. A scrutiny was made for the three quarters ended September 1913 of prescriptions written by Aberdeen practitioners priced 1*d.* and upwards, with respect to those in which any one constituent was valued at 4*d.* or upwards. The majority of practitioners had an expenditure for such ingredients of less than 1*d.* per insured person. The highest rates were 10*d.* and 7*d.* respectively for two practitioners with panel lists under 1,000. A further scrutiny was made of prescriptions for the quarter ended January 1914 to determine the total charge per insured person incurred by each practitioner. For practitioners with panel lists over 1,000 the charge for the quarter ranged from 4*½d.* to 18*l.* 3*d.* per insured person on their list; for practitioners with panel lists under 1,000, from 2*½d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* The great majority of practitioners were under 9*d.*; half the minority were over 1*s.* In both inquiries the minority at the head of the list was found to be largely composed of the same practitioners. Those conclusions indicate that the cause of the high cost of drugs is to be sought in the methods of pre-

scribing followed by a minority of the doctors. A further consideration indicated a certain amount of overlapping between Medical and Sanatorium Benefits, by which the Drug Fund was called upon to bear a burden from which it should be immune, and the attention of the Committee was called to this and the case of temporary residents being charged to the Drug Fund. Of 54,834 prescriptions for Scottish burghs analysed, 66 per cent. were original prescriptions and 34 per cent. were repeats. It is estimated that during 1913 panel practitioners in Scotland wrote over a million repeats, valued at £30,000. A good deal may be said for the view that the ordering of repeats tends to careless or excessive prescribing. Several Scottish Insurance Committees had already declared against repeats, and if the Aberdeen Committee resolves that repeat orders should not be paid for, the Commission would raise no objection. The Committee are also requested to submit a scheme for emergency drugs and appliances. Of 24,132 Aberdeen burgh prescriptions, valued at £1,277, it was found that 3,225 were incorrectly priced, the 1913 over-charging amounting to about £100. The report concludes: "There can be little doubt that the timely intervention of the Pharmaceutical and Panel Committees or of your Committee in the past would have led to salutary results. It therefore appears to the Commission that the appropriate Committees in Aberdeen should, wherever possible, take steps now, on points to which their attention may be directed, and should not postpone procedure until such time as a system of checking may become operative. No system of check, however elaborate, can do more than disclose the facts. Responsibility for action, whether panel or otherwise, upon the facts disclosed will continue to lie with the Insurance Committee acting with the Pharmaceutical and Panel Committees in the manner prescribed by the Medical Benefit Regulations."

Ayr.—The Burgh Insurance Committee's attention has been called by the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee to the advanced prices of certain drugs owing to the war. [The Commissioners have since dealt with the matter on the English Commissioners' lines.—EDITOR.] The same Secretary has called the Committee's attention to the fact that one or two panel practitioners, on visiting Insurance patients, consistently give prescriptions on ordinary paper instead of the Insurance forms, with the result that Insurance patients are encouraged to go to a particular shop. The Secretary of the Panel Committee has been asked to investigate the complaint and report.

Banffshire.—The Clerk to the Insurance Committee has informed panel chemists that the amounts of their accounts for the half-year ended July 11 exceed the cash in the Drug Fund, and payments will be less in proportion. A Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee is to meet the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees on an early date to discuss matters. In the meantime economy in prescribing is suggested, also that tuberculous patients should apply for Sanatorium Benefit so as to relieve the Drug Fund.

WALES.

Carmarthenshire.—The new Pharmaceutical Committee met on August 25, when the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. Walter Lloyd, J.P., Carmarthen; *Secretary*, Mr. Arthur I. Jones, 16 Llammas Street, Carmarthen; *Treasurer*, Mr. Arthur Arthur, Nott Square, Carmarthen; *Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Evan Evans, Evan Jones, Thomas Davies; *Joint Services Sub-Committee*, Messrs. Walter Lloyd and Evan Evans. The question of husbanding the available supplies of drugs obtained from Continental sources was considered, and it was decided to act in accordance with the Pharmaceutical Society's circular, also to adopt the Commissioners' plan for the fifteen war-priced drugs.

THE IMPORTS of pharmaceutical products and perfumery into Alexandria during 1913 amounted in value to £1,102,868*l.*, against £1,105,412*l.* in 1912 and £972,249*l.* in 1911.

"PERFUMERY AND ESSENTIAL OIL RECORD."—The August issue contains the first of a series of articles by Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., on "The Diseases of Plants." He considers the influence of such factors as the constituents and porosity of the soil, moisture, light, heat, plant-food, over-production of fruit, etc., on plant-diseases. Of the other contents of the "Record" mention may be made of an article on "Peppermint of the Ukraine," which gives details of a peasant industry in the Poltava district of Little Russia; the peppermint oil there produced is soluble 1 in 3 volumes of 70-per-cent. alcohol, becoming faintly opalescent with 10 volumes, and gives the following figures: specific gravity, 0.904; optical rotation, -26°; total menthol, 53 to 80 per cent.; esters as menthyl acetate, 6 per cent. There is every indication that the output from this region will increase, the soil and climate being particularly favourable to the cultivation of oil-bearing plants. Another article records recent work on French otto of rose by M. R. M. Gattefossé, of Lyons. M. Gattefossé, after investigating the several essences of the best-known types of French garden roses, concludes that a judicious blend of the whole would be most acceptable to perfumers in general.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., September 3, 6.30 p.m.

BUSINESS in chemicals and drugs continues to be confined to actual necessities, and transactions are as a rule still on a cash basis, even with old-established and well-known buyers. The quotations for the leading crude drugs (apart from those obtainable from the Continent) remain substantially as they were, and fair arrivals of produce are taking place from India, China, Straits Settlements, and other parts of the Far East, while some small shipments have come in from Continental ports. There can, however, be no replenishment of supplies of many drugs grown in the war area for perhaps one to two years, and in the meantime new high record prices are likely to be established, this of course depending on the duration of hostilities. It is difficult to say when the next drug-sale will be held, although there are plenty of auctions of other Mincing Lane produce now taking place. Until trade becomes normal again it would be practically useless to hold an auction, as there would be few buyers, and these would probably have to pay cash. An auction of Tinnevelly senna will probably be held next week. Business in the heavy-chemical market is also being carried on under difficulties, in spite of which a fair trade is passing. Prices, however, vary daily, and practically all offers are made without engagement either as regards price or delivery. Much the same applies to the prices of the Continental so-called fine chemicals, business in which at the famine rates is narrowed to bare necessities, in spite of which those in daily use (with one or two exceptions in which the price has been "fixed") continue to advance.

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is dearer at \$9.75 per lb., an advance of 25c. Peppermint oil in tins is 25c. lower at \$2.25. Menthol is also lower at \$4. Mexican sarsaparilla is cheaper at 25c. Belladonna-leaves have been reduced to \$1.75 per lb., jalap to 18c., and buckthorn-bark to 25c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACETANILIDE is offered at 2s. per lb.

ACETIC ACID remains unchanged, although arrivals from the Continent are small; 98 to 100 per cent. glacial B.P. is quoted at 45*s.* to 50*s.* per ton in carboys, and commercial 80-per-cent. at from 30*s.* to 35*s.* in casks, ex wharf London.

ACETO-SALICYLIC ACID.—The value is now about 9s. 6d. to 10*s.* per lb.; both prices have been paid.

ALMOND OIL.—The minimum price for wholesale quantities from the largest English manufacturers of sweet (B.P.) is 2s. 8d. per lb., not 2s. 9d., as may be inferred from last week's paragraph.

ADOES.—The market is well supplied with Cape, and 35*s.* will buy good bright hard; dark livery Curaçao in cases are quoted at about 50*s.* per cwt.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—Grey, 25-per-cent. London prompt, 9*s.* 15*s.* to 10*s.* net; Hull, prompt, 10*s.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; Leith, prompt, 10*s.* 15*s.*; Liverpool, prompt, 10*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, less 3*s.* per cent.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—The spot price for "Red Ship" brand is 6*s.* 4*d.*

ANISEED.—Russian is scarce and dear, with small sales at about 50*s.* per cwt.

ANTIMONIAL PREPS. are all dearer, the value of crocus being about 36*s.*, powder 38*s.*; black antimony 26*s.*, and powder 28*s.*

APOMORPHINE.—The quotation is now 45*s.* per oz. net for hydrochlor. cryst., as compared with 28*s.* before the war.

BERGAMOT OIL extremely quiet, with spot (38-per-cent. esters) offering at 24s.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' current quotations are carbonate 11s., subnitrate 9s. 10d., citrate 12s., nitrate 7s. 1d., oxide 15s. 8d., oxychlor. 11s. 10d., and salicylate 9s. 9d. per lb. The above are for assorted orders of 2-cwt. lots and upwards; no contracts are booked.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—The spot value is from 8l. 10s. to 9l. per ton in London, but only a limited quantity is available, some asking 10l. 10s.

BROMIDES.—The value from the makers remains at 4s. per lb. net for ammon. potassium and sodium. One of the makers states: "We hope to be able to keep pace with normal requirements of regular customers for some months to come, but speculative orders are, under such circumstances, out of the question." In dealers' hands the price is about 6s.

Caffeine.—Makers' prices remain unaltered at from 15s. to 16s. per lb. for the pure crystals, and 11s. to 12s. for citrate, as to quantity.

CAMPHOR OIL.—We note the arrival of a shipment of 2,000 cases direct from Hong-Kong to New York. Spot supplies are excessively scarce.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) remains firm and in fair demand, with a limited quantity of Japanese 2½-lb. slabs offering at 2s. There are buyers of 1-oz. tablets at 2s. 3d., sellers asking 2s. 4d.; ¼-oz. are quoted 2s. 3d., and ½-oz. are practically unobtainable.

CANARY-SEED is much dearer owing to an export demand coming on a market with small stocks. Fair quality has been sold at prices ruling from 10s. to 11s. per quarter. Spanish, which is comparatively plentiful, is unchanged at 11s. to 13s. for fair to fine.

CANTHARIDES.—The last business in Chinese flies was at about 10s. 6d. per lb. Russian are unobtainable on spot, with buyers at 14s.

CARAWAY-SEED has been rather easier, but closes steady at 28s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Crystals (39° to 40° C.) are offered at 9d. per lb. in large bulk packing; 60-per-cent. crude is quoted 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per gal.

CHAMOMILES.—A few lots of old have changed hands on the spot at increasing prices. The principal purchasers in the recent buying have been the dealers. Old-crop Belgian is offered at 130s.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Values range from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. for cake or crystals, duty paid, jars free.

CHLOROPHYLL in very limited quantities may be had at 12s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID remains unaltered at from 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 50 cases English were bought in at 1s. 5d. The Dutch sale has been indefinitely postponed.

CODEINE.—Makers quote 15s. per oz. for the pure crystals on 175-oz. contracts.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on August 24 that business continues at a standstill, and no quotations are available. Arrivals amounting to about 300 barrels have taken place from Norway this week. The spot value of finest non-freezing oil is about 90s. per barrel.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Liverpool brands are unchanged at 20l. per ton.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 14s. per cwt. for good Morocco and 10s. for wormy.

CREAM OF TARTAR is nominal at 200s. per cwt.

CREOSOTE.—The British makers announce that prices of B.P. have not been advanced out of proportion to the unavoidable increase in the value of all wood-products. A certain quantity of the surplus production of the Continental makers has been exported to this country, but it has only been a small percentage of the total consumption; 3s. 2d. is about the price for ordinary B.P. quality.

CUMIN-SEED continues firm at 46s. per cwt. for new-crop Morocco on the spot.

EMETINE.—The quotation for hydrochlor. is now 3s. per gram in usual quantity lots.

ERGOT.—The 87 packages Spanish old crop which arrived per Arlanza are said to have been sold to U.S.A. on Hamburg account, but the parcel is now partly for sale on this market. The asking price of Spanish is from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. and Russian from 4s. 9d. to 5s. Market quiet.

FENUGREEK-SEED is easier at 12s. per cwt. for Morocco.

GAMBOGE.—The *Atreus* from Singapore has brought 20 cases, and 20 cases have also arrived from Saigon.

GLYCERIN.—Outside of the Convention, a limited quantity

of chemically pure 1,260 quality is obtainable at from 2s. to 3s. less than the official rate.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—There are now several makers in this country who are busy endeavouring to cope with the demand as the result of the diversion of orders from foreign sources.

HELIOTROPIN.—The value is between 13s. and 15s. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE.—The price appears to be between 17s. 6d. and 20s. per lb.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—In ½-cwt. lots closed are offered at 210s. spot.

IODINE PREPS.—Potassium is 13s. per lb. in cwt. lots, less 5 per cent.; iodoform, 17s. per lb. net; and resublimed, 15s. net.

The exports of potassium iodide from Japan during June amounted to 3,715 kin, valued at 22,508 yen. During the six months ended June the figures are as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin	32,824	30,583	39,970
Yen	147,644	176,791	257,565

The exports of crude iodine from Japan during June were 1,142 kin, valued at 8,076 yen, and for the six months ended June 1914 the exports were 10,275 kin, against 7,857 kin in 1913 and 8,313 kin in 1912.

LEMON OIL remains a dead letter at from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per lb. spot, according to the idea of seller.

LINSEED is unchanged at 52s. 6d. to 56s. 6d. per quarter for good to fine clean.

LITHIA CARE.—A limited quantity is offered from one source only at 4s.; others ask 5s. to 5s. 6d.

MENTHOL.—Spot sellers quote 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. as to brand; market is quiet. Japanese mint oil is quoted 4s. 2d. c.i.f.; spot is nominal.

The exports of menthol from Japan during June amounted to 17,936 kin (May 26,481 kin), valued at 120,631 yen, and for the six months ended June 30 the figures are as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin	74,101	121,290	209,076
Yen	791,398	1,691,123	1,441,101

The destinations for the six months (January-June) were as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
British India ...	4,616	5,589	9,330
Great Britain ...	16,398	33,847	36,599
France ...	6,525	18,548	16,029
Germany ...	30,410	41,673	82,150
United States ...	15,130	16,332	59,093
Other countries ...	992	5,301	5,875
Kin	74,101	121,290	209,076
Yen	791,398	1,691,123	1,441,101

The exports of mint oil from Japan during June amounted to 23,768 kin (May 27,301 kin), valued at 60,055 yen, and for the six months (January-June) the figures are as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin	97,038	164,065	220,099
Yen	349,504	644,817	675,694

MERCURIALS.—The basis price for hyd. subchlorid. is 3s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots, without engagement.

MORPHINE remains unaltered, makers quoting spot delivery of hydrochloride powder at 11s. per oz.

NEROLI OIL.—It is difficult to find sellers; the last business in French was at 14s. per oz.

OILS (FIXED).—Linseed (official prices), 26s., barrels 26s. 6d. (naked), 25s. 4½d. spot. Ceylon Coconut (hlhs.) 48s. spot, and about 45s. c.i.f. London pressed 48s. Soya, Manchurian (cases) arrived London, 26s. Cotton-seed, refined pale on spot, 31s. (in pipes), and sweet refined (barrels) 37s. Lagos Palm, 30s. 3d. spot Liverpool. Rape, English refined in barrels, 35s. 6d.; Japan (cases), 29s. 6d. for July-August shipment. Turpentine quiet and unaltered at 34s.

OPUM.—Business is confined to sales of case lots on spot; the value of 11½-per-cent. Turkey is from 19s. 6d. to 20s. The newspapers report that Turkey is mobilising, and that troops have been landed at Smyrna.

A Smyrna correspondent writes, on August 14, again reporting a total absence of business, chiefly owing to the closing of the banks. No gold, silver, or paper is in circulation, and therefore no business of any description is possible. The arrivals in Smyrna are 1,150 cases, against 2,337 cases at same date last year.

ORANGE OIL.—Sellers quote 10s. 6d. spot for Sicilian, with small stocks.

ORRIS.—No recent advices have come from Italy; on the spot higher prices are asked, the sales including good Florentine sorts at 78s. to 80s. Concrete liquid orris has been advanced.

OXALIC ACID is dearer, but nominal at 8d. net delivered free London; last price paid was 5*½*d.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—The value of finest English from the growers is 35s. per lb.

PHENACETIN could probably be bought in small lots at from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb.

PHENAZONE from 11s. to 12s. represents the value.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—Holders ask 14s. per lb.

POTASH SALTS.—Holders of yellow Prussiate ask 1s. 6d. per lb., and for Soda 8d. has been paid. Permanganate has been sold at from 100s. to 110s., but up to 150s. is now asked. Chlorate, chemically pure, is 7*½*d. to 8d. per lb.

QUININE remains firm, with second-hand sellers of the usual brands of German sulphate offering at from 1s. 2*½*d. to 1s. 3d. per oz., which figure, however, is quite nominal. The landings in London during August were 2,496 oz., and the deliveries 80,496 oz., leaving the stock on August 31 at 2,938,000 oz., against 3,380,128 oz. in 1913.

SALT-PETRE.—A further advance of 5s. has been made in English, which is now quoted in limited quantities at 50s. in kegs and 49s. in barrels.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—In further reference to our paragraph of August 22 (p. 52), we understand from one of the leading English distillers that the price of pure genuine English sandalwood oil has not been advanced for some months, and that they quote from 21s. 6d. to 23s. per lb., according to quantity, the market warranting no alteration.

SANTONIN has been sold in quite retail lots at 165s. per lb., but 170s. is now asked; there are only two holders in London, and their stock is infinitesimal.

SARSA-PARILLA.—There is a very fair stock; holders ask 2s. for grey Jamaica and 1s. 9d. for Lima-Jamaica, which prices prohibit business.

SENEGA.—The spot price is about 2s. 3d. net.

SENNA.—Tinnevelly has been in good demand on the basis of last sale prices. An auction of about 300 bales Tinnevelly will probably be held next week.

SPICES are all quiet. Fair black Singapore Pepper is 5*½*d. and Tellicherry 5*½*d.; white Singapore, 8*¾*d.; Muntok, 9*½*d. Fair quality Zanzibar Cloves are quoted 7d., with sales hereat.

SQUILL.—The value of fine white is about 7d., and middling quality 5d. to 6d. per lb.

STRAMONIUM-LEAVES.—The value is about 80s. per cwt.

SULPHONAL is offered at 12s. 6d. per lb.

SULPHUR.—We note the arrival of 6,450 tons from Texas, U.S.A., originally intended for Hamburg. This will doubtless be used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. American sulphur is guaranteed 99-per-cent. pure. The value of Sicilian flowers is 12*½*, and roll 11*½*. 10s. per ton, ex wharf.

TANNIC ACID is offered at 3s. 6d. per lb.

TARAXACUM.—The value of English is about 65s., and cut foreign 100s.

TARTARIC ACID is unaltered at 1s. 9d. for either English or foreign.

THYMOL.—Business has been done at 30s. per lb.

TRAGACANTH is practically without a market; the value of fair white is about 2*½*l. per cwt.

VANILLIN.—Prices range from 27s. 6d. to 35s. per lb., according to holder.

Manchester Chemical Market.

September 1.

The comparatively sudden outbreak of war has found home makers of heavy chemicals practically unprepared or the increased demand which has ensued locally. Notwithstanding this, we do not find in, say, caustic soda and allied products any particular change at the time of writing. Bleaching-powder, however, shows a substantial rise from 7s. 6d. to 8*½*. 10s. per ton, but this does not appear to apply to current contracts. An interesting feature is the demand for aniline dyes, which should stimulate home producers to take advantage of a very lucrative field of enterprise. Alum and aluminous products have advanced during the month 10s. per ton for all sorts. Carbonate of soda remains unchanged. White powdered arsenic has advanced from 13*½*. 5s. to 13*½*. 10s. per ton. British borax crystals are unchanged. All lead-products have advanced

sharply, although the raw metal has not shown a corresponding increase. English white sugar of lead was at the end of July quoted at 2*½*l. per ton, closing at 3*½*l. 10s. per ton in August. Nitrate of lead is about 6*½*. per ton higher. Wood naphthas show little change at 2s. 6d. per gal. for 60-per-cent. o.p. Sulphur of all kinds, as can be easily understood, has had a substantial advance; recovered from 5*½*. 5s. to 7*½*.; roll, 7*½*. 10s. to 9*½*.; and flowers, 7*½*. 10s. to 9*½*. 10s. per ton. Chloride of potash has advanced from 3*½*d. to 6*½*d. per lb. Yellow prussiate from 5*½*d. early in July to 1s. per lb. at the end of August. Prussiate of soda is now quoted 7*½*d., as compared with 3*½*d. in July, and phosphate of soda 16*½*. per ton, as compared with 9*½*. 10s. last month. Sulphate of copper has shown little change, and may be quoted 20s. to 30s. per ton more money. Cream of tartar and acids have had a strong advance. In coal-tar products, sulphate of ammonia has not shown any decided change, and the outlook is dull. The same may be said of benzols, but carbolic acid has registered considerably higher figures, crystals being 5d. per lb. higher and crude 6*½*s. about 1s. per gal. more. Creosote and crude naphthas are practically unchanged.

The Week's Arrivals.

During the period August 27 to September 2, inclusive, the following drugs, chemicals, and allied produce have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom. Where not stated the figures denote packages:

Acetic acid (Rotterdam)	Gamboge (Saigon) ...	20
60 cks., 84 blns.	(Singapore) ...	20
Acetone (Rotterdam) ...	Glucose (Philadelphia) ...	60
Agar-agar (Kobe) ...	" (U.S.A.) ...	180
Albumen (Havre) 14,	Glycerin (Melbourne) (drms)	28
(Hankow) 34, (Rotterdam) 8, (Shanghai) 32	Gums (Amsterdam) (es.)	105
Ammon. nitrate (Skien) ...	" (Aden) ...	100
Ammon. perchlor. (Gothenburg) ...	" (Port Sudan) ...	420
Anise (Marseilles) ...	" (Bombay) 108 bgs. 55 cs.	
Anise oil, star (Hong-Kong) ...	" (Alexandria) (es.)	11
Anise oil, star (Hong-Kong) ...	Herbs (Japan) ...	50
Antimony cr. (Hankow) 3,950	Honey (N.Z.) ... (es.)	17
Barium chloride (Antwerp) 60	Insect flowers and powder (Trieste) 15 bls. 10 es.	
Bismuth ore (Melbourne)	Kola (Colombo) ...	34
	" (W. C. Africa) ...	6
Borate of lime (Antofagasta) ...	Lemon oil (Palermo) ...	35
Calcium carbide (Gothenburg) ...	Lime-juice (Dominica) 157 pns. 27 cks. 4 dms.	
Camphor (Kobe) ...	Lime oil (W.I.) ...	22
" (Hong-Kong) ...	Linseed (Calcutta) (bgs.) 78,565	
Canary-seed (Cadiz) ...	" (Santa Fe) (bgs.) 28,021	
Caraway-seed (Rotterdam) 64	Liquorice paste (Philadelphia) ...	125
Cardamoms (Cochin) ...	Milk-sugar (Rotterdam) ...	25
" (Bombay) ...	Mint oil (Japan) ...	10
" (Colombo) ...	Nutmegs (Grenada) ...	240
Cassia-buds (H. Kong) ...	Nux vomica (Saigon) ...	69
Castor-seed (Calcutta) ...	Olive oil (Marseilles) cks. 16, es. 25	
" (Bombay) 2,716	Opium (H. Kong) ...	10
Chillies (Zanzibar) ...	" (Bombay) ...	54
Cinchona (Cochin) ...	Pepper (Amsterdam) ...	960
" (Tuticorin) ...	Potash chlorate (Gothenburg) ...	145
Cinnamon-bark ...	Potash prussiate (Rotterdam) ...	10
" (Galle) ...	Quillaia (Valparaiso) ...	286
Citronella oil (Galle) drms.) 4	Quinine (Rotterdam) (es.)	185
Coca-leaves (Amsterdam) ...	Rape-seed oil (Kobe) (es.) 4,500	
Cocaine (Callao) ...	Rose-leaves (Rotterdam) ...	4
Cocoa-butter (Amsterdam) 590	Rose-water (Marseilles) ...	10
Cod-liver oil (Aalesund) ...	Saffron (Valencia) (es.)	1
" (Bergen) ...	Senna (Tuticorin) ...	313
" " (Christiania) ...	Soda nitrate (Skien) ...	1,500
" (Rotterdam) (es.) 80	Sulphur (Texas, U.S.A.) ...	
Cod oil (Stavanger) 270 cks. 30 brls.	(tons) 6,450	
Copal (Antwerp) ...	Soy (Hong-Kong) ...	50
Cyanide (Stavanger) ...	Soya-beans (Vladivostock) (bgs.) 111,900	
Damar (Singapore) ...	Soya-bean oil (Japan) (es.) 1,000	
Dextrin (Rotterdam) ...	Spermaceti (Port Natal) ...	33
" (U.S.A.) ...	Tamarinds (Barbados) ...	21
" (Vladivostock) ...	Tartaric acid (Barletta) (cks.) 186	
Drugs (Dieppe) ...	Turpentine (Savannah) ...	5,700
Essential oils (Hong-Kong) 70 cks. in tr.	Wax, paraffin (Rangoon) 2,400	
Essential oils (Messina) ...	Wax, vegetable (N. York) 24	
Eucalyptus oil (Sydney) ...	Wood-oil (China) ...	1,966
Farina (Rotterdam) ...		
Fennel (Marseilles) ...		
Fenugreek (Marseilles) ...		
Fish-oil (Japan) (es.) 10,000		
Formalin (Sweden) ...		
Formic acid (Rotterdam) 29; 65 blns.		

Opium in Egypt.

The Public Health Department of Egypt have issued instructions to the Customs authorities that only opium in powder form will be allowed to be imported into the country. Thus parcels of ext. opii and opium in lump are being retained by the Customs.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of August, and to the stocks on August 31, 1914:

	Stocks					
	Landed	Delivd.	1914	1913	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes	31	83	1,041	952	1,120	1,060
Anise, star	—	—	1,322	1,322	—	—
Anise, star	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot	300	2,338	10,460	8,471	13,487	8,206
Balsams.....cks.	20	15	158	113	139	143
Calumba	39	40	869	2,071	1,037	1,434
Camphor	798	406	1,051	1,053	6,192	6,331
Cardamoms	458	79	1,465	936	3,319	2,446
Cascara sagrada tons	—	5	191	266	32	70
Cinchona	449	51	3,696	3,195	2,576	2,151
Cochineal	6	48	293	306	247	234
Cubeb	—	2	128	141	47	110
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	21	28	53	73	168	170
Galls.....	266	622	1,592	4,000	1,263	2,802
Gums—						
Ammoniacum	—	—	68	74	54	19
Animi	66	55	220	299	619	679
Arabic	1,528	927	4,580	8,922	4,797	7,260
Asafoetida	—	4	1,324	1,958	428	750
Benzoin	25	105	505	484	1,107	1,183
Copal	2,542	2,442	8,315	16,528	34,107	34,512
Damar	996	751	2,796	3,766	6,023	6,327
Gamboge	9	2	96	111	83	62
Guaiacum	—	10	87	52	44	19
Kauri... tons net	222	134	706	292	1,099	679
Kino	—	—	29	50	—	19
Mastich	—	—	15	20	7	3
Myrrh, E.I.	28	9	339	327	164	201
Olibanum	13	6	1,058	1,196	527	337
Sandarac	26	67	244	557	582	708
Tragacanth	2,301	1,125	11,326	5,933	14,035	9,437
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena	—	5	132	18	126	63
E.I. (Johore)	49	8	97	37	131	74
Matto Grosso	20	12	185	88	229	193
Minas	—	3	2	42	16	52
Jalap	24	24	154	215	173	208
Nux Vomica	4	—	6	306	84	93
Oils—						
Anise, star	70	2	119	20	141	35
Cassia	—	1	42	33	85	81
Castor	156	109	235	192	929	830
Coconut	403	338	697	306	1,723	1,402
Olive	391	908	1,267	1,832	4,294	4,825
Palm	—	—	56	56	—	—
Quinine	156	5,031	183,625	211,258	11,756	41,204
Rhubarb	—	24	551	635	238	407
Chin. Rhap....bgs.	20	20	2,377	2,484	20	100
Sarsaparilla	69	33	127	233	580	544
Senna	306	364	566	1,324	1,982	3,142
Shellac	6,350	5,447	99,296	91,425	37,804	32,438
Turmeric	75	31	329	374	175	301
Wax—						
Bees'	260	405	1,539	1,985	2,662	2,745
Vegetable	323	239	623	439	1,179	903

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

Dutiable Tablets.

At Bow Street Police Court on September 3, Colin Campbell Bailey was summoned before Mr. Graham Campbell for selling at 62 Strand boxes of Gotar toothache-tablets without a licence, and without a label denoting the duty charged on each box.

Mr. Frank Dart, who appeared for the Customs and Excise, said that the defendant carried on business in the Strand as the Gotar Co. In June last Mr. Baker, a Customs officer, called there for a box of Gotar toothache-tablets, and saw a man named Taylor, who was employed by the defendant as an assistant. Taylor explained that each stamped box was 1s. 2d., and 1s. without a stamp. Mr. Baker asked if the tablets were the same whether stamped or otherwise, and Taylor said they were, but the stamps were required by the Customs. The officer bought a box, and, on the suggestion of Taylor, took off the stamp, which had been loosely placed on it. The same thing happened on other occasions.

Fines and costs amounting to 6s. 12s. were imposed.

German Trade.

THE Tariff Commission has issued a memorandum on the trade aspect of the war, giving detailed information as to the conditions of competition between the United Kingdom and Germany in various markets. This memorandum sketches the general ground and deals only with German trade outside Europe. The war with Germany has suddenly cut off a market for forty millions' worth of British exports, of which three-quarters, or about thirty millions, consisted of manufactures. At the same time there is a cessation of the importation into the United Kingdom of sixty-six millions' worth of German goods, of which nearly three-fourths, or about forty-nine millions, consisted of German manufactures. There is, moreover, the export trade of Germany to the Overseas Dominions and foreign countries outside Europe, amounting in all to about 109 millions sterling, of which three-quarters, or over eighty millions, are manufactures. Coal-tar dyes account for over one and a-half million of British importations. The memorandum gives tables of the United Kingdom trade with Germany during 1912 (the latest year for which full detailed official figures are available), from which we take the following figures (in thousands of pounds) :

	Net Imports from Germany	Domestic Exports to Germany	Surplus of Imports
Chemical manufactures : Potash compounds, salt-petr...	140	not shown	(140)
Other (except coal-tar dyes)	1,527	420	1,107
Drugs	232	148	84
Dyes obtained from coal-tar...	1,656	23	1,633
Glass bottles	319	56	1,047
Glue, size and gelatine	146	9	137
Oilseed cake	402	54	348
Paints ascolours and pigments	965	144	821
Starch, dextrin, farina, and potato flour	270	not shown	(270)

In a table giving the details of the principal items of trade with Germany in which there was on balance a surplus of British exports over imports the only item of interest to us is dentists' materials (except instruments), the exports of which to Germany were 53,000*l.*, net imports from Germany not being shown. The following table shows the German exports to the British Empire and foreign countries outside Europe during 1912, the figures representing thousands of pounds sterling :

	United Kingdom	British Possessions	Total Empire	Foreign Countries, except Europe	Total, all Countries, except Europe
Prepared wax, fatty acids, paraffin, wax wares, soap, and other wares manufactured from fats, oils and wax	366	127	493	546	1,039
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products, colours, etc. ;					
A. Chemical primary materials, acids, salts, etc.	1,652	516	2,168	4,493	6,661
B. Colours and dyeing-materials	2,240	912	3,152	5,423	8,575
C. Varnish, lacquer, etc.	36	8	44	66	130
D. Ether; alcohol, not indicated elsewhere; essential oils; perfumery and cosmetics	224	172	396	473	869
E. Artificial manures	18	59	77	153	201
F. Explosives of all kinds	77	190	267	1,525	1,792
G. Other chemical and pharmaceutical products	657	113	770	1,080	1,850
Total	4,904	1,969	6,873	13,214	20,087



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

Charges for Containers.

SIR.—I would suggest that panel chemists could show their loyalty and do good to their country by handing over to a common fund, and then to the Prince of Wales's Fund, all charges made for containers to insured patients. If 2,000 chemists took 1s. per week only, it would result in 100% per week, and individually we should not feel it. A card might be exhibited in the shop worded :

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

All charges made for containers will be handed over to the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Yours truly,

W. H. KENDREW.
Southport.

Lysol Made in England.

SIR.—We are enclosing copy of several letters received from members of the medical profession who labour under the erroneous impression that we are a German firm, trading in England. On the contrary, our principal is a loyal English-born subject, who has lived all his life in this country. Furthermore, all our staff are British, and there is no financial or moral relationship between our firm and Germany.

Yours truly,

For Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd.
O. A. ELIAS, F.C.S., Departmental Manager.

London.

The letters are of the usual strongly anti-German type. The facts stated by Mr. Elias are correct. We have known Mr. Charles Zimmermann for many years. His father was a naturalised British subject before his son Charles was born in England, and the latter's education and business training have been English. Although of German origin, lysol is undoubtedly now made in London under the control of two well-known Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry. We say this now to save repetition.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

The Best Investment.

M. P. S. (226/14) writes: "I have much pleasure in enclosing subscription for the C. & D. I think this is about my twenty-first, and it represents the best 10%. 10s. investment I have made."

Ung. Ceræ.

C. C. (73/39), replying to "T. E. C." (57/50), says the ung. ceræ in use at the Bristol Royal Infirmary about forty years since was:

Ceræ flavae	...	...	...	5ij.
Adipis preparati	...	...	...	3vj.

—M.

Oil of Rags and Straw Ashes.

"In looking through your journal for August 29, I see a reference to oil of rags. I am neither a chemical nor a medical expert, but I presume the active agent is probably a potash salt. It may interest you to know that while residing in Italy I saw some remarkably good results from the use of straw burnt to an ash and mixed to a paste with olive or castor oil. The former is used for skin-diseases, the latter for bald patches in the hair. It does not appear to be used for general weakness or falling of the hair, but for small bald patches, probably due to a specific germ;

it is very efficacious. These two household remedies are probably very similar in principle to the oil of rags you mention. I have seen hundreds of useless old wives' remedies, but in this particular instance the results I saw were certainly remarkably good."—*City Man* (73/38).

Form Med. 39 for War-priced Drugs.

Protest (76/11) shares the opinion of "Fair Play" (69/69) in our last issue. He finds, on analysis of Insurance prescriptions dispensed between August 16 and 23, that—

90 per cent. contained pot. brom. (one doctor orders this in 99 per cent. of his prescriptions).

20 per cent. contained sod. salicyl.

7 " acid. acetylsal.

6 " bism. carb.

5 " bism. subnit.

2 " ac. hydrob. dil.

2 " sod. brom.

Since August 24, though the dispensing is heavier than usual, not a single prescription contained any one of the listed articles, but other drugs which have advanced as much were ordered. In many cases where repeats are ordered—

Bromides are replaced by liq. morph. hyd.

Acid. acetylsal. " p. ipecac. co.

Sod. salicyl. " colchicum, etc.

Fer. et quin. cit. figures largely in the prescriptions; this is much advanced—it was seldom ordered previously. "So," he concludes, "the benefits of this special relief measure are *nil* in my case."

"A Minor Problem."

"I am not a subscriber to the C. & D., but I chanced to see my father's copy to-day. I noticed a Minor puzzle in 'Observations and Reflections.' I believe I recognise it as referring to a question set me in January 1913, and I can give the examiner's name if required. The question was: 'Send 3ij. of solution of hyd. perchlor. in glycerin so that 5j. diluted to a pint with water will give a strength of 1 in 5,000.' I was given no other calculation, although I asked for one, and I was only given one script to read. I passed the Minor at my fourth attempt, and I will add that I never saw such an unfair question set by any other examiner. Although not actually ploughed on this question, I believe it was responsible for bringing me down on the aggregate."—*Indignant* (74/37).

"While agreeing in the main with the dictum 'specific gravity has to be ignored' in the 'Minor Problem' (C. & D., August 8, 1914, p. 63), I am not quite sure that the problem is free from ambiguity. It is a question on which I have written frequently, and as it was apparently not touched upon by Mr. E. S. Peck in his Conference paper, I again refer to it. What is meant by 3ij. of a solution of mercuric chloride in glycerin? Again, how would you dispense the following?—

Glycerini boracis 5j.

Axungiae porci 5j.

M. ft. ung.

Glycerini boracis 5j.

Liquoris plumbi 5j.

Unguentum zincii ad 3iv.

M. ft. ung.

The second of these introduces the rule 'solids by weight, liquids by measure,' which is all right for an unofficial book which adheres to the said dictum, but is not always satisfactory when applied to the official book, as can be seen in the formulas given for ointments, and particularly in the case of liquor potassæ. For the benefit of examination candidates and teachers, the Boards of Examiners should formulate a code of rules with respect to such doubtful points. But even examiners might differ, for I well remember that in student days we used to ask candidates, after the Minor ordeal, whether they had the 'scrupulos duos' man or the 'scrupula duo' man in prescription-reading."—*Abel Scholar*.

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are anticipated by the legal information printed in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914. See especially pp. 459-499.

War (75/35).—If the manufacturer accepted in July your order for delivery on September 1 without any war clause, he is legally bound to supply you with the goods at the prices agreed to. See note in C. & D., August 15, p. 47.

Saline (76/41) asks us whether or not *force majeure* can be claimed on health-salts. [It may be claimed, but we question if it can be enforced unless it be a specific part of the contract in writing. See C. & D., August 15, p. 47.]

Clapham (75/44).—Your declaration for the Minor examination as to dispensing experience can be attested by any registered chemist and druggist—*e.g.*, one of your teachers. You may submit your indentures along with the declaration to the Registrar, but it is not necessary, nor is the attestation of an employer, past or present, obligatory.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

Vet (68/68).—**SALVARSAN**, or 606, was introduced as an anti-syphilitic remedy as the result of experiments by Ehrlich. It was supplied by all wholesale houses before the war at 10s. for sufficient to make one injection, with all particulars about its properties and use. We cannot possibly tell you "all about it" in this section; reports upon it have appeared frequently in our pages as new facts have transpired. See also p. 44.

J. A. (50/54).—**ACETONE** is miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, ether, and many ethereal salts. We do not think you will find it a suitable solvent, on account of its taste, for essential oils used in compounding flavours for aerated waters, but a few experiments will give you the required information.

Albertus (Penang) (50/67).—(1) **MALAYAN FISH-POISON**.—This fish-poison, known by the Malayan name "Aker tuba," is the root of *Derris elliptica*. The plant grows wild on the plains of Perak, and is also cultivated. The roots are brought into commerce done up in bundles, and when cut exude a milky juice. The use of derris as a fish-poison is prohibited, but it is employed as an insecticide for plants and cattle. (2) **CATTLE-WASH**.—For the purpose of destroying ticks on cattle the lime-and-sulphur dipping solution is recommended. The formula is as follows:

Sulphur	...	...	...	24 lb.
Quicklime	...	...	...	12 lb.
Water	...	...	...	100 gals.

Mix the lime with water into a paste, and add the sulphur; then pour on to the mixture 25 to 30 gals. of boiling water, and boil for two hours or until solution has taken place. Finally, make up to measure. The liquid is employed as a dip at a temperature of 102° to 110° F.

(3) **RED-WATER IN CATTLE**.—We know of no specific for red-water. The treatment usually adopted is to give full doses of linseed oil until the bowels act freely. This is then followed up with stimulants and nerve-tonics, for example:

Ammonium carbonate	...	...	1-2 oz.
Powdered nux vomica	...	...	2 dr.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered gentian	...	...	1 oz.
Powdered anise	...	...	1 oz.
Treacle	...	...	1 lb.
Strong ale	...	...	2 pints

Administer three times daily.

D. D. (61/33).—**OXYMEL SCILLE**.—In place of this in your cough-mixture you could employ a mixture of liquor scillæ and glucose. If the liquor scillæ to which you refer is not acid, use also acetic acid. Acetum scillæ and glucose is another alternative.

S. & Co. (35/60).—**SMELLING-BOTTLE FILLER**.—The "crystals" used for filling smelling-bottles, and insoluble in aqueous ammonia, are probably glass.

J. C. (70/66).—(1) **CASCARA-AGAR**.—The use of cascara sagrada and agar-agar for medicinal purposes is covered by patent 19311 of 1906, which also claims the sole right to the use of plain agar-agar in medicine. The part of the specification which deals with the combination of cascara sagrada with agar-agar is as follows:

The mechanical action causing the accumulation of faeces in the colon descendent (*sic*) and the rectum must be supported by chemical action in order to induce peristalsis, and that this chemical action is particularly essential when the membrane of the bowels, owing to chronic constipation, has ceased to be easily stimulated. In order

to supply a substitute for this absent chemical irritant action, I decided, after many experiments, to add to the agar-agar 25 per cent. of aqueous extract of cascara, which is composed of 1 part of cascara-bark and 9 parts of water. . . . The remedy, which is tasteless, is best given in daily doses varying from 1½ to 8 grams (one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls) mixed with stewed apples or mashed potatoes.

(2) **BRITISH NATURAL APERIENT WATERS**.—Cheltenham and Leamington Spa waters are classed as aperient. Cheltenham (Chadnor Villa Well) contains sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate. It is taken warm before breakfast in order to produce an aperient effect (see p. 50).

J. A. B. (72/19).—**SCALP-OINTMENT**.—Assuming that the same proportion of white powder in the ointment is ammonium mercury, the only other active ingredient is liquor carbonis detergens in a basis of soft paraffin. An ointment prepared on these lines would probably answer the purpose of a mild stimulating antiseptic application for the head.

J. H. S. (69/68).—**STICKY FLY-PAPERS**.—The following is a good composition for hand-spread fly-papers:

Thus,			
Amber resin	...	of each	3 lb.
Castor oil	...	...	2 lb. 12 oz.
Viscum	...	...	4 lb.

Melt together and apply hot to parchment paper.

The correspondent who sent us the above recipe stated that he had made hundreds of grosses' of fly-papers with this composition with complete satisfaction. A good deal of information on the subject is also given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Acetum (70/58).—**VIENNA CHALK** is a very white and soft variety of slaked lime containing magnesia. It is free from gritty particles, and is used as a polishing-material for metals.

Dorset (73/63).—The only way in which you can become a DISPENSER IN THE ARMY is to enlist in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Particulars of the conditions were given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of August 8, p. 35. Your best plan is to apply to the nearest Recruiting Office, stating what you want, and that it is the Special Army Order of August 8 that you want to enlist under.

J. E. M. (75/8).—**UNG. BORO-ZINC**.—The formula you require is that of the Bolton Infirmary, and is as follows:

Ung. acidi borici,			
Ung. zinci	...	...	parts æquales

This gives a white product, but the colour which you refer to may be due to the use of yellow soft paraffin in the boric ointment. We quote the formula from our "Provincial Hospital Pharmacopoeias," which is a most useful book for dispensing chemists, as your difficulty and this solution of it amply prove.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Sept. 15, 1864.

Poisoning by Calabar Beans in Liverpool.

From forty to fifty children were poisoned by Calabar beans in Liverpool on the 11th ult. The circumstances of this remarkable case are fully detailed in the following report of the inquest held upon the body of Michael Russell, the only child who died from the effects of the poison. The inquest was held by Mr. P. F. Currey, the coroner, on the 19th ult:

[The witnesses were: Jane Russell, mother of deceased; Thomas Costain, overseer for the company of African merchants for whom a cargo of palm oil, Calabar beans, and ebony was discharged; Inspector Moore; Mr. James Irvine, general merchant, who deposed that the beans were Calabar or Esery beans; Police-constable James Storey; Mr. T. G. Wollaston, surgeon; Dr. John Cameron; and Mr. J. Baker Edwards, analytical chemist, who gave evidence as to the chemical reactions of a watery solution of the ethereal extract of the active properties of the bean.—*Abstracted from the 1864 report.*]

The Coroner told the jury that there was no doubt that the death of the deceased had been caused by the poisonous action of the Calabar beans he had eaten. . . . He read an extract from a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Professor Balfour, stating that the Esery bean was used in Old Calabar as an ordeal, and administered to persons accused of crimes. There was no doubt that the beans had been taken from the barque *Commodore* in this rubbish, and that proper caution had not been used; but the child had injured himself by eating the beans, and he knew of no law to touch the parties concerned.

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(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

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Winter Issue, 1914, pp. 76, 77.
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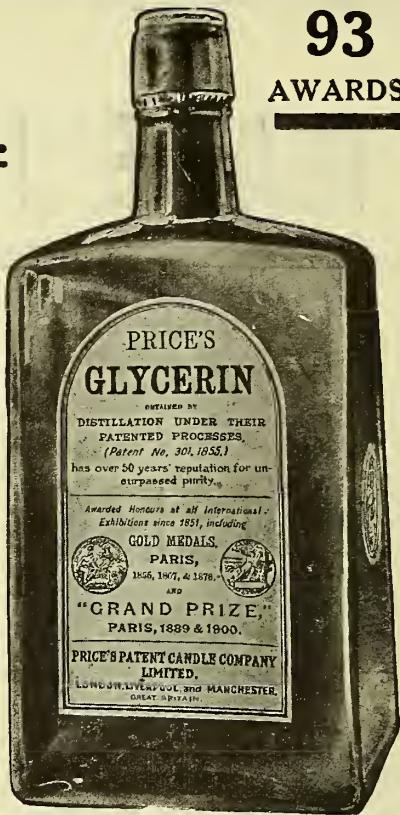
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- *Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
- " S'ilie, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
- Acid Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 33/6 cwt.; levigat. 3/- cwt. or 1d. lb. extra.
- Ammon. Carb., lump, 3 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.
- *Aqua Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.
- " Anisi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " Aurant. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
- " Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
- " Menth. Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " Rose Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 7/- lb.
- B**iolum, P.B., Carb., 3 lbs. @ 11/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/8 lb.; subnit. 1/- lb. less.
- C**amphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 7 lbs. tabs., 1/2 oz., 1/2 oz., or 1/2 oz. @ 2/4 lb.
- *Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- *Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12.8-lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 8 lbs. @ 2 1/2 lb.; 6 1/2-lb. bots. @ 2 1/2 lb.
- *D^c. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- " Cinchonæ (Rubra) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
- " Seneca Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
- E**mp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 3/8; Ballad. B.P.C., Green @ 16/6; Cerat. Saponis @ 7/6; Picis Co. @ 7/6; Plumbi @ 6/-; Resin @ 4/6; Roboran @ 6/-; Saponis, B.P. @ 6/-
- Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- " Plumbi, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- " Resinæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- " Roboran, 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- Emulsio Ol. Morrhuaæ, 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- *Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonne, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.
- *Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
- " Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
- " Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.
- *Ext. Belladonna Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 3/4 lb.
- *Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/04 lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- *Ext. Glycerin. Lid., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 1/2 lb.
- *Ext. Hamamelis Lid., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
- Ext. Hyoscyum. Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/1 lb.
- *Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/- lb.
- Ext. M. d. t. c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- *Ext. Nicis Vn. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3.10 lb.
- Ext. Quassiaæ, Solif, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.
- Ext. Sarsap. Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
- G**lycerin. Acid. Boric, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Acid. Carbolic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- Belladon. B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/2 lb.
- *Glycerin. Boracic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " Pepsin. Acid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
- " Plumbi Subacet. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- H**eeding (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

- *Inf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- " Calumbaæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- " Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- " CascaraConc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- " Cinchona Acid, 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
- " Gentianæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
- " Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- " Rhci Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- " Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
- " Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted;

NOTE.—Only terms Net Cas's with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers. Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

- *L in. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.
- " Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb. 1/3 lb.
- " Camph. B.P., 40 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
- " Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Tereb. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
- *Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
- " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- " Antin. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
- " Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- " Arsenii Hydrochlor, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.
- Bismuth, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/41 lb.
- " Copaliba Bu'hu et Cubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
- " Ferri Dilysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- " Ferri Iod. p.s., 1-7, 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.
- " Ferri Perchlor. Fort., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
- " Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Hypophosph. Co., p.s., B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
- Iodi Fort, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/8 lb.
- " Morphinæ Acet. or Hydrochlor., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.
- " Opū Sed., 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
- *Spt. Äther Nit. P.B., 4½ lbs. @ 3/7½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.
- " Ammon. Aromat., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.
- " Chloroform, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.
- Syr. Aarrant, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- " Easton, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- Ferri Iod. id. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
- " Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C., 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
- Pruni Virg. B.P., 8 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
- Rhami, 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
- Rhei, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Sillaæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
- " Sonne, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
- Tolut., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.

We have pleasure to quote herewith our current prices, and will endeavour to adhere to same as far as possible; it is impossible, at the moment, to quote any definite prices for Chemicals owing to the disorganised state of the market's, but we are supplying our regular customers with their requirements as far as we can.

- *Liq. Plumbi Subacet., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
- " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- " Rhædæs pro Syr., 1 to 7, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
- " Rhei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
- Santal Co., 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
- " Sennæ Dulc. 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
- " Sennæ pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
- Strychninae Hyd. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
- " Trinitrini, B.P., 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
- M**g. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 9/- cwt.
- *Mist. Sennæ Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Morphina Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 11/4 oz.; 16 oz. @ 11/6 oz.; 8 oz. @ 11 9/16 oz.; 1 oz. @ 12 6 oz.; Pur. Präcip. Biuncinate or Tart. 1 oz. @ 14/6 oz.
- O**l. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 34/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 36/- lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 14 9/16 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15 6/16 lb.
- Ol. Wintergreen, Artificial, 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.
- Oxymel Scillaæ, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 36/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
- Pulv. Crete Arom. P.B., 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; c. Opio, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
- Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.
- Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
- " Jalap. Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.
- " Rhei Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.
- U**tg. Acid. Boric, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
- " Acid. Carbol., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 91 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 101 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
- " Gallæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.; c. Opio, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.
- " Hydrag. Ammon., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
- " Hyd. Nit. Dil., 7 lbs. @ 101 lb.

Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted

Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

ALLIANCE DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LONDON.

Offices: 34 LEADENHALL STREET.

KINDLY DETACH THIS SHEET AND PLACE IT IN YOUR BUYING BOOK.

Send to ELEY for these!

ELEY BROS. Ltd., possess facilities second to none for the manufacture of Silver- and Nickel-Plated Brass Boxes for Shaving Sticks, and Aluminium Boxes for Dentifrice, Soaps, etc; also Oval and Round Tops for "Talco" and other Powder Tins, Caps, and Dredgers for Toilet and other Powders.

SOLID DRAWN TUBES, SMALL BRASS AND ALUMINIUM STAMPINGS.

ELEY BROS. Ltd., are large manufacturers of this class of goods to the wholesale trade. Prompt attention given to all inquiries, prices on application.

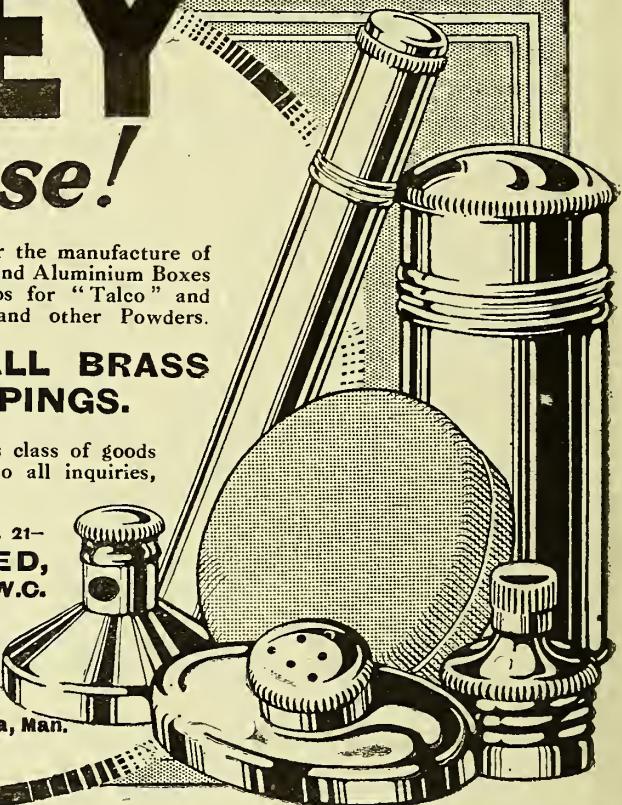
Address all inquiries for these goods to Dept. 21—

ELEY BROTHERS LIMITED,
254 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM: 29 and 30 Whittall Street.
GLASGOW: 82 Mitchell Street.
LIEGE (Belgium): 107 Rue Louvrex.
FLORENCE: 4 and 6 Via Cavour.

Canadian Branch—

ELEY BROS. (CANADA) LTD., North Transcona, Man.



ESTABLISHED 1772.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Continues to be prepared with scrupulous care, in the greatest chemical purity, by
Messrs. THOMAS & WILLIAM HENRY, 11, East Street, St. Peter's, Manchester,
And is sold in Bottles, authenticated by a Government Stamp bearing their name. Trade Mark, "Henry's Calcined Magnesia."

PRICE 4s. 6d. or 2s. 9d.

NEW YORK: Messrs. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., William Street. PARIS: Messrs. ROBERTS & CO., 3, Rue de la Prix.

THE NEXT OPPORTUNITY

for distributing Price Lists or Circulars to the trade will be the
WINTER ISSUE of THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
to be published JANUARY 30, 1915.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE PUBLISHER, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, Cape Town International Exhibition, 1904-5.

"LIQ. SANTAL. FLAV. c. BUCHU ET CUBEBA"

(HEWLETT'S).

THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION

Many pharmacists have assured us that even when the name "HEWLETT'S" is not appended to the above title they invariably dispense HEWLETT'S preparation, as they know from experience that it is the best; that it keeps indefinitely, and universally gives satisfaction, whilst imitation preparations vary so considerably, not only from the original but from each other, that patients notice the difference, and complain.

Price 11s. per lb., packed, for dispensing only, in 10, 22, 40, and 90 oz. Bottles.



INTRODUCED AND PREPARED ONLY BY

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, Ltd., Wholesale and Export Druggists

35 TO 42 CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PNEUMOSAN

(REG. TRADE MARK)
(Amyl-thio-trimethylamine),

as prepared under the supervision of A. U. Newton, B.Sc., F.C.S. (London), is decidedly the most useful and reliable therapeutic agent in the treatment of tuberculosis. This remedy is no longer in an experimental stage since during the last 3/4 years it has been extensively used by thousands of medical practitioners and by hundreds of sanitary institutions, and there is a consensus of opinion that the drug can be with safety applied in every type of tuberculosis, and that in the first and second stages the benefits are generally permanent. In more advanced cases improvement is by no means seldom, but to attain a cure persistent treatment is required.

The following is taken from the report of a leading West-end chest specialist:—

"All the above cases (8) are proved cases, i.e. the Bacillus of Tuberculosis has been discovered in them—they were also extensively affected—both sides, and in the majority all five lobes. With treatment on ordinary lines one would not expect much benefit in these cases, specially when one considers that the home conditions are, with few exceptions, bad, and that they are not able to obtain a regular supply of good nourishing food. However, all the cases have shown some improvement, which in some is more marked than others, and although it is early to claim them as permanent cures, I have not the slightest doubt that with perseverance in the treatment they will become so. In my opinion we have in Pneumosan a very powerful ally in our struggle against tuberculosis."

The Birmingham General Dispensary, Tuberculosis Department, writes:—

"We are using Pneumosan in a very large number of cases, and the results continue to give satisfaction."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 injections.
Price 15/- per Bottle, carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom.

Special Syringe with two needles, 5/-.

Order direct from the Manufacturers—

THE PNEUMOSAN COMPANY,

132 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.

Telephone : Mayfair 1315.

Teleggraphic Address : "Numocon, Wesdo, London."

TOOTHACHE



CURED AT ONCE BY "GOTAR" TABLETS

Everyone suffers with Toothache
at some period of their lives, therefore
everyone wants "Gotar."

**CONSIDER THE PUBLIC AND
STOCK "GOTAR" TABLETS**

ADVERTISED LARGELY.

ON ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS OF 6 BOXES.

"**Gotar**"

**TOOTHACHE
TABLETS.**

LIBERAL TERMS

All orders and
inquiries to be
addressed to—

EUCRYL, LTD.
LANT STREET,
BOROUGH, S.E.

(SOLE SELLING AGENTS)

MERLUSAN

(Dr. BAYER & CO.)

**Modern treatment of
SYPHILIS & GONORRHOEA**

A full stock of all the preparations of this
important remedy, and literature, is carried by

JOHN BELL, HILLS & LUCAS, Ltd., "OXFORD WORKS,"
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**PROTECTED PROFIT. QUICK
SALES—NO BAD STOCK.
REPEAT ORDERS AND
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS**

Never was SCOTT'S Emulsion more widely advertised than at the present moment. The opportunity, to secure a fair share of the season's demand for this preparation, is one that few enterprising pharmacists can afford to neglect.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., 10-11, Stonecutter St.,
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**Why it pays
to sell SCOTT'S.**

SCOTT'S Emulsion reflects credit on the seller and gives satisfaction to the buyer. It bears a good protected profit, yet is advertised all over the United Kingdom.

It is the only emulsion with a 37 years' reputation for value and quality.

It sells quickly on sight—involving little trouble and no losses.

It is one of the few advertised products, costly to manufacture, that yields fair remuneration to the retailer.

Therefore, to sell SCOTT'S not only pays, but encourages the principles of fair trade and good protected profits.

PRICES IN BULK.

1 lb.	.. .. .. ..	2 6	per lb.
5 lbs.	.. .. .. ..	2 4	"
10 lbs.	.. .. .. ..	2 3	"
25 lbs.	.. .. .. ..	2 2	"
56 lbs.	.. .. .. ..	2/-	"

Packages Free.

**BOTTLED AND PACKED IN
ELEGANT CARTONS. Mini-
ON THE P.A.T.A. num-
Per Retail
doz. Price**

2d. Samples, in boxes of 1 doz.	1/3	2d.
3d. Sample, in boxes of 1 doz. and 6 doz. outer	1 8	2 1d.
4d. size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	2 4	2 1d.
5d. size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	3 8	5 1d.
1/- size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	7 4	11d.

It is the **ONLY OIL** on the market upon which **POSITIVE RELIANCE** can be placed for absolute **CONSTANCY OF QUALITY**, and for that reason is **WELL WORTH** the extra price. Globulus Oil cannot be made at the same price as the common Australian Mallee Oil, as it produces less and the leaves are more difficult to obtain. but its medicinal value is much higher and—**IT CONTAINS NO IRRITANTS.**

THE TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO., Ltd., ASYLUM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

OIL OF EUCLYPTUS GLOBULUS “PLATYPUS BRAND”

HANNAH'S REMEDIES

Chemists are hereby respectfully reminded that the 26th day of October has been fixed as the last day for receiving applications for Shares or Suggestions in the matter of the formation of a Limited Liability Company for the preparation and sale of Hannah's Remedies.

Correspondence to be addressed to "Director," c/o "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon St., E.C., or to Thomas Hannah, Amersfoort, Transvaal.

MEDICAL DISPENSING BOTTLES.

**T. FERRY & SON, Ltd.,
PARK LANE GLASS WORKS,
GATESHEAD - ON - TYNE.**

Telegrams:
"BOTTLES-GATESHEAD."

Telephone:
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**ZEAL'S PATENT
CLINICAL THERMOMETER
The "REPELLO"**

Requires no shaking down. Guaranteed Accurate.
A 30-Second Pushed back in an instant.
Send for list, post free.



Good Selling Lines for Chemists.
Showing flattened bulb at end.

C. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill St., LONDON, E.C.
Wholesale Manufacturer of
CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
A SELECTION OF 50 KINDS.
Established 1888. Telephone No. 12438 Central.

**Corks for
Chemists**
NATIONAL INSURANCE CORKS.
6 & 8 oz., 1 in. long, at 4½d. per gross,
30 gross bag post free for 11/-
Free sample sent on application.

N. W. MITCHELL & SONS, Ltd.,
"Bouchon" Works,
Limehouse, London, E.

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.

Wholesale and Export Drug Merchants,
Manufacturing Chemists

HULL

Invite the Trade to take up the following valuable P.A.T.A. Protected Lines, bearing a very large Protected Retail Profit, which sell freely and are well known and valued by the Public in many parts of the country.

	Protected Retail Price.	Dozen Net.
* LOSALL'S SALT (well advertised), tins	6d.	3 6
*		1/- 7/-
*		1/6 10/6

** Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a big profit-bearing protected line.*

LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema. 1/- 8/-

Chemists requiring effective advertising matter for Losall's Salt, &c., will, on application direct to Lofthouse & Saltmer, receive a liberal supply of Dummies, Showcards, Window Slips, Price Tickets, &c., Carriage Paid, whether or no they have an account open with the Firm.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED FOR WHOLE OR PART WINDOW DISPLAYS.

THE LEADING LINE IN PATENTS QUICKEST SALES

BEECHAM'S PILLS

May now be had in £5 Lots, at Lowest Prices, Carriage Paid, Packages Free.

ORDERS must be accompanied by Cash. Cheques to be made payable to Thomas Beecham, and crossed "Parr's Bank, Limited, St. Helens."

PRICES. —Beecham's Pills, 13½d. size (56 pills) ....	....	9/6
" 2s. 9d. (168 ) ....	....	25/-

ADVERTISING MATTER to suit Retailers' requirements will be sent on application.

Address—THOMAS BEECHAM, ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

OWBRIDGE'S

OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC is known throughout the whole English speaking world.

During the last few years its sale has rapidly increased in all the British Colonies, notably in India, Australia, Canada, South and West Africa, and there is a growing demand in China and the Far East.

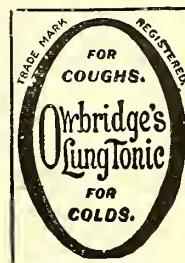
At home, in spite of all opposition, it not only holds its own but out-distances all competitors, and to-day it is pre-eminently known as the best selling Proprietary Article on the market for Coughs and Colds.

The well-known Oval Trade Mark is known everywhere, and because it is so largely advertised is, in itself, of great selling value. All dealers know the great value of a good "Brand," *and so do the public.*

Special export terms on application to

W. T. OWBRIDGE, Ltd.

The Laboratory, HULL.



WE WILL HELP YOU ALL WE CAN.

Lung Tonic

HOT WATER BOTTLES.

BRITISH MAKE.

THE "EMPIRE" BRAND
Made in Two Weights, but One Quality only—the Best.

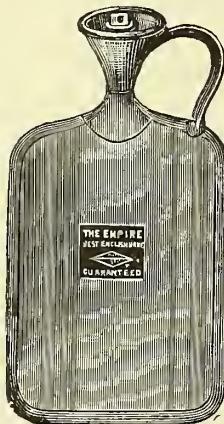


FIG. 957.—Side Handle.

Guaranteed for 2 years.

	SIZES	6×8		6×10		6×12		3×10		8×12		8×14		9×12		10×14		
		s. d.																
Heavy weight	each	2	9	3	0	3	3	5	3	9	4	3	4	6	4	10	
Light	"	2	8	2	10	3	1	3	3	6	3	11	4	2	4	5	
Cockburn's shape	"	2	9	3	0	3	3	6	3	10	4	3	4	6	4	10	
Covers, scarlet or grey plush	"	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11
 " felt	"	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	10

For orders of **two dozen** bottles assorted we will put tablet with customer's name on free of charge.
Each Bottle in a strong paper bag with directions for use.

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid on Orders of £2 and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom.

We are the right House for Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetings, and every description of Rubber Goods.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, POST FREE. **OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT.**
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.,
91 & 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

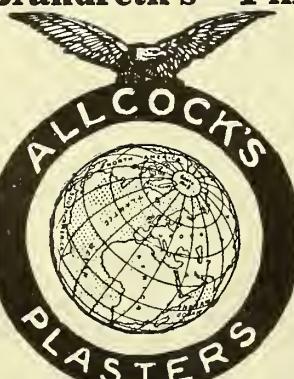
The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
Allcock's Corn and
Bunion Plasters }
Brandreth's Pills

*The
Three
Reliables.*



"Sold all round the World."

A HANDSOME SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

ALLCOCK . . .
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY . . .
22 Hamilton Sq.,
Birkenhead.

PACOLOL

(MANUFACTURED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

is the Most Powerful Germicide of the
LIQUOR CRESOLI SAPONATUS GROUP

Carbolic Co-efficient on
B. Typhosus - - - 3·18

40% higher than the best of the
GERMAN FLUIDS.

FORMS A CLEAR SOLUTION IN AQUA DEST.

Patent Poison Bottle, with Sprinkler Top, flat on
one side, handy for the pocket or bag, 6d. each.

Pamphlet and Price List on application to—
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC COMPANY

LIMITED,
15 ELM STREET, LONDON, W.C.
WORKS - - WILLIAM PEARSON, LTD., Hull.

MAY I SEND YOU A SAMPLE OF

THE "PERFECTUM" HOT WATER BOTTLE

IT IS MADE IN ONE QUALITY ONLY—THE BEST, NO SECOND GRADE.

EXTRA

IMPROVED

STRENGTHENED

FINISH.

SEAM

IN RED OR

12 x 8

NATURAL.

3/4

PRICES, SEE CIRCULAR.



NATURAL OR GREY COLOUR. NO FILLING WITH CHALK, &c,
TO COVER UP THE IMPERFECTIONS OF THE RUBBER COAT.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HOT WATER BOTTLE COVERS IN STOCK.

ENEMAS, THERMOMETERS, SYRINGES,
CRUTCHES, STRETCHERS,
SURGEONS' OPERATING GOWNS, SLEEVES,
&c., SPLINTS, TOWELS,
AND HOSPITAL LINEN OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SUPPLIED PER RETURN

BY

ARTHUR BERLINER,

MANUFACTURER OF SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES,

Telephones—
London Wall 507; City 998. 15 & 17 WORSHIP ST., LONDON, E.C.

(ESTABLISHED 1860).

Telegram:—
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THE MARVEL WHIRLING SPRAY SYRINGE*A Satisfied Customer is the**Druggist's Best Advertisement*

Gold Medal Awarded—Paris, 1902,
by the Societe d'Hygiene of France

as the latest and best improvement in Vaginal Syringes. Particular attention is called to the fact that by reason of its peculiar construction the Marvel Syringe dilates and flushes the Vagina with a volume of whirling spray which smooths out the folds and permits the injection to come into contact with and cleansing the entire surface.

IT IS A MARVEL

You can safely recommend it.
Has no rival on the market, is well advertised, pays a good profit, quality guaranteed. THE MARVEL is returnable for exchange if found defective and reported promptly. Avoid cheap and inferior substitutes which cannot give satisfaction.

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CRESSWELL BROTHERS

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Buyers are invited to call to Inspect our Magnificent Stocks and make their own Selections. Lowest Market Prices. Absolutely Best Values. The following abridged List will serve as a guide to Buyers when writing.

UNBLEACHED MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES in Original Cases.

HONEYCOMB.	HONEYCOMB.	HONEYCOMB.	FINE TURKEY CUPS	FINE TURKEY
Extra Choice. FINEST TEXTURE and SHAPE.	Toilet & Bath Good 2nd Quality.	3rd Shape, Toilet & Bath.	1st Quality.	SOLIDS.
The Pick of all the Fisheries.	Avg'ge obtainable at the prices.	Largest Sponges obtainable at the prices.	PICKED SHAPES.	SELECTED SHAPES.
Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Case.	Pieces in Case.	Average Price per Case.	1st Quality
270 "	200 at 4d.	330 at 2½d.	250 " 1/3	Average Pieces Price in per Case. Piece.
400 Toilet at 6d.	200 " 8d.	300 " 3½d.	200 " 1/6	Nursery 400 at 3d.
300 " 9d.	180 " 9d.	300 " 3½d.	175 " 1/9	300 " 4d.
250 " 1/-	170 " 1/-	280 " 4d.	150 " 2/-	200 " 6d.
200 " 1/6	160 " 1/2	250 " 6d.	140 " 2/6	200 " 8d.
160 " 2/-	160 " 1/6	200 " 8d.	100 " 3/-	150 " 1/-
140 " 2/6	150 " 1/9	180 " 9d.	80 " 4/-	100 " 1/9
120 " 3/-	140 " 2/-	160 " 1/3	70 " 4/-	100 " 2/-
100 " 3/6	120 " 2/6	140 " 1/3	60 " 5/-	80 " 2/6
90 Medium Bath 4/6	110 " 3/-	120 " 1/6	50 " 6/-	Bath 50 " 3/-
80 " 5 6	90 " 3 6	100 " 1/9	45 " 6/-	36 " 4/-
72 " 6/6	80 " 4/-	90 " 2/-	30 " 7/6	24 " 5/-
60 " 7/6	75 " 4/6	80 " 2/6	Selected 40 " 7/6	
45 Large Bath 8/6	70 " 5/-	60 " 3/-		
30 " 10/6	65 " 5/6	45 " 4/6		
24 " 12/6	60 " 6/6	30 " 5/-		

THE CONTENTS OF THE ABOVE CASES WILL BE PRESS-PACKED AND SENT POST FREE TO
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BUYERS WITHIN THE RADIUS OF PARCELS POST.

IMPORTANT NEW DEVELOPMENT.

SELECTIONS OF SPONGES TO SUIT CHEMISTS SENT BY PARCELS POST, POSTAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

A large number of Chemists in various parts of the world have lately been in the habit of ordering assortments of Sponges press-packed, by parcels post, thus buying in the cheapest manner and incurring no cost of freightage.

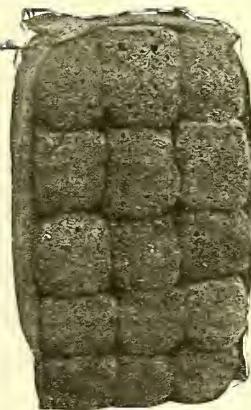
We compress the sponges in order that a large number may be packed and sent in a small space. All that is necessary is that the Sponges be placed for a short time on arrival under damp cloths, when they will swell out and assume their original size and shape.

Chemists, therefore, have the benefit of receiving a selection of Sponges, "freight free to destination," and they can rely upon that selection being one eminently suitable for their trade. When ordering it should be stated whether first or second quality is required.

We have now gone thoroughly into the question of supplying Chemists by the method described above and have pleasure in quoting the following selections -

owing Package as ready for dispatch.

Selection "A"—1 dozen choice Unbleached Honeycomb Toilet and Bath Sponges, suitable for best-class trade, each at 12/-, 24/-, 36/-, 48/-, and 72/- per dozen. 1 dozen choice Unbleached Turkey Cups, each at 24/-, 36/-, and 48/- per dozen ... value £15 0s. 0d. Selection "B"—1 dozen Unbleached Honeycomb, Medium quality, for Toilet and Bath use, each at 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 36/-, 48/-, and 60/- per dozen. 1 dozen Unbleached Turkey Cup Sponges, each at 24/- and 36/- per dozen ... value £12 18s. 0d. Selection "C"—1 dozen Unbleached Honeycomb, large for the money, suitable for the Drug Store trade, each at 12/-, 18/-, 21/-, 24/-, 30/-, and 36/- per dozen. 1 dozen cheap Turkey Toilet Sponges at 18/-, 24/-, and 30/- per dozen ... value £10 11s. 0d.



Showing Package opened upon arrival.
Each Sponge ticketed and numbered to correspond with invoice. Remittance to accompany order.

All orders will receive our prompt and careful attention and will be dispatched to any part within the radius of the parcels post "free." These Selections can be ordered through Merchants in the usual way.

Chemists can order other selections in accordance with their particular requirements. The selections we have quoted are, generally speaking, assortments suitable for a restocking order.

TERMS 2½% CASH WITH ORDER.

DOSE GOODS DEPARTMENT

Where Honeycomb, Turkey, and Cuban Sponges, Bleached or Unbleached, are sold in smaller quantities to suit customers' requirements. Large and varied selections always on show at lowest market prices.

LOOFAHS Vegetable Sponge. In original compressed bales, as imported from Japan.

Size 8 by 10 inches, about 5,000 pieces in Bale.

10 " 12 " 4,500 " "

12 " 14 " 3,500 " "

Size 14 by 16 inches, about 2,500 pieces in Bale.

16 " 18 " 1,800 "

18 inches and upwards, " 1,200 "

" " "

Prices for Loofahs swollen out, and ready for sale at per gross: 9/-, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, 36/-, 42/-.

will send lowest prices on application.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN PURE ORANGE WINE

VINUM AURANTII, B.P.

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DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. Surgical Rubber Goods. Enemas, Injection Bottles, Douches and Syringes of every description. Rubber Sponges, Feeding Bottles, Baby Comforters. Surgical Glass, and Enamelled Iron Ware. Trusses, Bandages, Glass Bottles used by Druggists, Perfumers, &c. Specialties, Soluble "Sanoids" (Trade Mark), and Sundries of every description.

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T. WEBSTER & CO., "Diamine" Works, Liverpool:
or your Wholesale House can supply you.

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OF ALL KINDS**

Cheapest Makers of Co-efficient Acids and Fluids.

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PRECIPITATED CHALK.

Lightest and Whitest, also Purest Dense.

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DISPENSING BOTTLES. 1 oz. 5/6, 2 oz. 6/6, 3 oz. 7/6, 4 oz. 8/-, 6 oz. 9/-

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VIALS, Plain and Lettered Teaspoons. ½ oz. 4/-, 1 oz. 4. 6, 1½ oz. 5/-, 2 oz. 6/-,

3 oz. 8/-, 4 oz. 9/- In 1 Gross Boxes, 6d. extra.

TERMS: Cash with order 5% discount; or 2½% on delivery, and net 30 days.

£3 and upwards, carriage paid packages free. Goods well packed.

No allowance for breakage.

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(Mechanical).

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP. PROMPT SERVICE.
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FOR COLOURING GREY HAIR. 4
This popular article is largely advertised
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TRIAL BOTTLES 6d. size, supplied on
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SCHOLL'S BUNION REDUCER, made of pure Para Gum Rubber, gives instant relief by keeping the pressure of the hoot from the affected joint. Fits closely to the hunion, shuts out all air, retains the moisture, thus arresting the growth. Can be worn in any hoots unnoticed; does not shift or bulge. Made in three sizes, small, medium, and large and for right or left foot. Price 15/- per dozen. Send for free booklet, "Scientific Correction for Ailments of the Feet."

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Largest Makers of Foot Appliances in the World,
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Wholesale **ALL BRITISH** Only.

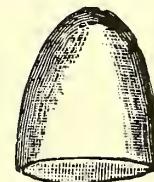
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In various widths and qualities. Send for Samples, with Prices, and compare with any foreign production, to
The Norwich Crepe Co. (1856), Ltd., St. Augustines, Norwich,
who are acknowledged to be the only manufacturers in Great Britain.

INDEX and BUYERS' GUIDE

See pages 5 to 7.

RENDELL'S SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus:

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none are genuine.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

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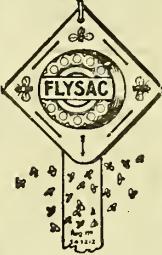
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THE "VIPER"

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Which are the best Flycatchers?

The "Vampire," the "Flysac," and the 2 in. and 4 in. "Vipers."

How is it known they are the best? By their sales and the repeat orders regularly given.

Why is this?

Because they satisfy everybody except the flies, and even they stick to them.

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AT EVERY SUNRISE MILLIONS OF RATS PERISH BY "RODINE" RAT POISON.

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1/1½ size Phosferine ...	10/2½ per dozen net
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Being a highly Concentrated Medicine, its storage occupies very little of the valuable space in a Pharmacy.

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A recommendation that can be claimed for no other Proprietary Medicine.

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.

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LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

CAUTION.

To Imitators or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE.**PERPETUAL INJUNCTION**

WITH

DAMAGES AND COSTS,obtained against THE VENDOR
for using the word**PHOSFERQUIN.****In the High Court of Justice.**

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Before MR. JUSTICE COZENS-HARDY.

Between ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED,

Proprietors of "Phosferine" (*Plaintiffs*)

AND

THE VENDOR OF PHOSFERQUIN (*Defendant*).

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION with damages and costs was granted on the 14th December, 1900, restraining the above Defendant, his servants and agents from in any manner infringing the Plaintiffs' Registered Trade Mark, 6530, and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any medical preparation not prepared by the Plaintiffs under the name of "Phosferine" or under any other name which by colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs, word "Phosferine" or otherwise was calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such preparation is "Phosferine" or is a preparation of the Plaintiffs, and from selling or supplying any such preparation as aforesaid in response to orders for "Phosferine" or for a preparation of the Plaintiffs or from otherwise passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such preparation as aforesaid as or for "Phosferine" or a preparation of the Plaintiffs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of "Phosferine" will be confidentially treated, and should be addressed to the proprietors of "Phosferine,"

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.

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By Royal Warrant to
H.M. The King.



By Royal Warrant to
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**Only
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Address.**

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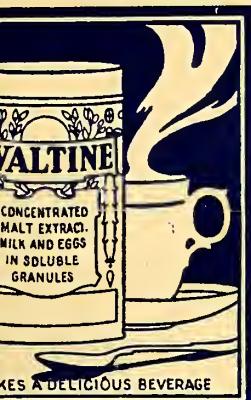
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Supplied in Fluid and Powder Form. With guarantee of Tar Acids or Co-efficiency.

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Cadbury's Cocoa Essence

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